The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Written for The Saturday Evening Post.

HAMPDEN.

...kept all feelings save the one—
...ed all pas- no care nor purpose—
...which no object save our country.

...said Hampden, "never—though it
...ment mine that was ever drawn from
...ould, reluctant charity, by wretched
...it were the paltriest pittance
...from the trembling gripe of mean-
...never will I tamely submit to this
...tyranny!" and the cheek of Hamp-
...fully and scarfy, was flushed; and
...and was clenched; and his voice was
...—"And," he continued, "it has
...Money must be had—no matter
...be had; the people of England
...to the duel to support his follies
...extravagances. And if their re-
...sistance, the people—the people must
...I will not pay this demanded ship
...said Hampden, who had risen in his
...threw himself in his chair.

...friend," said his companion, who
...ordered dress appeared to be a man
...whose countenance exhibited a
...discomposure at the vehemence of
...the amount required by our sovere-
...and you would not push things to
...extremities—"

..."amount!" interrupted
...it is the principle I oppose; and as
...things to extremities, you, my lord
...have known enough of me from
...acquaintance to be convinced, that
...I resolved to oppose what my
...teaches me is wrong, it cares but
...consequences. Tyrants have but
...with me, my lord, said Hampden,
...while curling his lip.

...I know it, my much respected
...friend; and far be it from me
...to suppose they could influ-
...ence so eloquent and patriotic member of
...the Commons," said the nobleman, in
...a soothing tone. "I would only urge
...a little to circumstances
...The present exigence will not last
...long; the king, of the nation, de-
...mands relief on the sternness of
...You know how we are involved
...by the read that in the gathered brow
...which induced him to stop; and he
...said, after a pause—" But you will
...consider dispassionately before you
...refuse Hampden, whom all men justly
...respect, will not rashly stir up the ele-
...ments."

..."no not, my lord," said Hampden;
...resolutely." And he spoke with
...emphasis.

...was silent for a moment; look-
...at his beaver, which he had
...in hand; played with the gold chain
...and at; and feeling himself ill at ease,
...rose. He stretched out his hand as he
...did, which Hampden took; but their
...intercourse was cold and civil.

...Hampden continued firm, and would
...the small assessment of twenty shillings
...on an inhabitant of Buckingham-
...proceedings were taken against him
...payment; and he demurred, and
...question before the Exchequer
...solemnly determined by the high-
...in the realm. The question was
...heard; but all the Judges, with the
...one, bowed submissive to the will
...asserted his right to demand
...subject for the defence of the
...realm, and in such a degree as he
...might, without a resort to Parliament;
...Sir Crawley said, "that it was dan-
...gerous the delays of Parliaments;" and
...as the object therefore to rely on their
...undoubted prerogative and right of sove-
...reignty to defend the realm." And Sir
...Peter Brother Baron of the Exche-
...quer was objected, indeed, that the
...realm stood in danger whose there was
...no power was in the king, it was
...useless to say because he might misem-
...ploy it. But judgment was given against
...Hampden and the Judges, by endeavoring
...to establish the throne of their king.
...The people was raised against

...judgment had been pro-
...Hampden was alone in a small re-
...tirement of his house in London. He sat
...buried with papers in deep study;
...light of the lamp fell upon his coun-
...tenance it caused in thought, and the
...deep gave an unnatural sternness to
...the expression of resolution. The furniture
...was plain and plain; plainer than usual
...for those of his rank and fortune. An
...old clock told the hour from a niche,
...or corner-shelf, in a black, carved
...case; a portrait of a hard-favoured war-
...rior, one of the ancestors of Hamp-
...den, was nothing else in the room that
...had ornament. Hampden tied up
...some papers with a pencil; glanced
...hastily at the clock; gathered up the
...papers scattered around, and then,
...as he slided behind him, began to pace
...the room slow, firm steps. "They must
...be," said he, "the hand of yonder old
...clock upon the appointed hour. One
...friend I esteem fear will be punctual,
...but the very strange must have happened"
...A most imperceptible smile passed over
...his face. He had hardly spoken before
...a knock repeated, were heard at the
...door opened by Hampden, and four
...persons entered. The first of
...whom he cloak as he came into the
...room showed a close dress of the dark
...cast of the puritans of the day.—
...Tall and spare. There was in-
...deed his pale face, with its thin features
...and penetrating grey eyes. The face of
...the other showed some natural impetuosity of
...temper, expressed by the compressed lip
...and hurried, and not without effort, sub-
...dued the general expression of his coun-
...tenance even to austerity. The one
...closely followed him who was lower of sta-
...ture and stout, with a full, open, bold,
...countenance—the features coarse
...and the eye fine and dark.

...Hampden, we greet thee," said the

...Hazelrig, Pym—to thee, Kimbol-
...ton—to thee, Hollis; my Lord Say, I
...and Hampden, taking each by the
...hand, my Lord, where is thy son Fien
...nes—him. Though young in years,
...he speaks our counsel."

..."I dread lad," said Pym; "wise
...popular, and zealously attached to
...you. I would you had brought him.

..."occupied," replied Lord Say,
...accompany me. I thank you
...for your encomium; but I suspect we can get
along without the assistance of his wisdom."

"Thou art punctual, Pym," said Hampden, as the clock struck the hour of meeting; "albeit thou art full of business."

"I always keep engagements when I can," said Pym.

"That thou dost," replied Hampden.

"So the learned Judges have decided, and John Hampden hath lost his cause," said Pym; and a sarcastic smile rested on his stern lip for a moment.

"True," said Hampden.

"And those right worthy Judges have done much to strengthen our arms by their decision," continued Pym.

"We will shut out all intrusion," said Hampden, and he drew in the bolt of the door. "Let us confer coolly and more cautiously."

"Yes," said Lord Say; "little is gained by heat and precipitancy."

And they drew around the table, and documents were perused; and a course of proceedings suggested; and the exhortation was, to be wary and persevering; to have ever an eye to the one great object, and to be knit together in the bands of brotherhood. And they conversed in a low tone; and their voices sunk into a deep and solemn whisper, as names were written down; and among them were the names of Finch, of Strafford, and Land—and the brows of Pym were drawn over his sharp grey eyes, and his lip curled with bitter contempt, as he pronounced the name of Strafford with indignant emphasis, and called him the double traitor to his country and his party. And there was silence for a time; and serious thought was on the countenances of all; and on Hampden's there was a shade of sadness; and he drew his hand over his eyes, and it was evident that his feelings were much agitated, and that he was striving to suppress all appearance of it. But in the countenance of Pym could be read nothing but fixed resolve; and he turned a cold glance upon Hampden, and raised his brows in slight surprise; and he loud Hampden from the table, and put his arm in his, and they walked up and down the room in earnest discourse, and the penetrating eyes of Pym were fastened on Hampden's face, as he urged the necessity of the measures he proposed; and his pale cheek glowed from the excitement under which he now spoke; and Hampden seemed convinced; and they returned to the table; and the hand of each was grasped, and the faith of each was pledged; the farewell was given, and the guests rose and departed. And when the door had closed upon them, Hampden sunk down into a chair in gloomy reverie. He started as the old clock struck the hour of three—hastily grasped the light, fastened the door and windows of the apartment, and retired to an adjoining bedchamber.—[*To be concluded.*]

Written for the N. Y. Post.

MOSES IN THE BULL RUSHES.

"The child was too fair, and too lovely to view,
To be the just mark of the proud swelling foe,
Still Pharaoh's sanctions thought not to reform,
But reek on the Hebrews his terrific storm.

Now vengeance and malice usurped his breast,
And woe was his face, see his shades at rest;
For the Hebrew view'd with a free rolling eye,
Yet the Hebrew bore all, on God did rely.

To make more secure then his tyrannic reign,
He bade the young children of Jacob be slain;
But the God of truth, will the righteous defend,
In bliss and in woe, be their solacing friend.

By the edict of Pharaoh the mother complain'd,
From rending of tears ne'er was she restrain'd,
And her heart was o'erwhelm'd by the saddening doom,
That consign'd her sweet babe to the desolate tomb.

The mother of Moses was chrill in her moan,
And her tears beat quick, and piercing her groan;
And the source of her grief was the loss of her child,
And the thought of the past made her frantic and wild.

Yet, slow was her step, yet more solemn her mien,
For grief brooded over this sorrowful scene;
And all she reserved her eyes to the bark,
Of prospects the relic, so gloomy and dark.

In fervor she pray'd to the Father of peace,
From torture so thrilling her soul to release;
And the God of the winds, from the mansions above,
Inlov'd in her bosom his solacing love.

But the child thus lowly reclin'd on the deep,
Was destin'd the glories of Jacob to keep;
When manhood advanced he rose in his might,
His nation enfranchised, wrapt Egypt in night

New Brunswick. ALONZO.

CAPTAIN ROSS.

During the first American war, Captain Ross, of the British army, made engagements with a young lady in England, which her parents refused to ratify. Honor and duty compelled him to go to America, and the object of his affections resolved to follow him—She departed in men's clothes, and just arrived at the scene of war, time enough to learn that a sanguinary skirmish had taken place between the savages and the detachment commanded by the object of her search. She flew to the field of battle, found it strewed with dead bodies, in the midst of which she perceived the form of Captain Ross! She instantly caught him in her arms, and thought she felt his heart beat. She discovered he was wounded, and endeavored to staunch the wound, which was yet bleeding, and for some time she applied her lips to it and sucked it. This remedy well known, but seldom resorted to, inestimably restored him to life. In the meantime she feared by making herself known, she might cause an emotion to her lover, which might be attended with certain danger. She, therefore, disguised her complexion and her features, as she had already disguised her sex, and with unremitting care nursed and attended him for forty days, at the end of which, perfectly assured of his restoration to health, she made herself known to him who, during his long incapacitation, had never ceased to speak of her, and expressed the regret he felt, that ere he quitted this world, he she should not have the satisfaction of being united to her he so fondly loved. It is not easy to describe the joy of the lovers in a meeting so unexpected. They departed together for Philadelphia, where they ratified their vows of eternal affection at the altar.

But scarcely had they tasted the cup of felicity, when a languor, that no medical art could heal, attacked the system and threatened the existence of Mrs. Ross. It was soon known that her husband had been wounded with a poisoned arrow, and that sucking the wound she had imbibed the venom, which by degrees had changed the whole mass of blood into an impoisoned state. Captain Ross could not survive this last cruel stroke; he died the victim of despair, at seeing the frustration of his hopes, destroying in her who had perished in restoring him to life. He expired at Johnstown, in the spring of 1778. Mrs. Ross supported herself after the loss of her husband, by the certain hope of soon following him. But she had again fortitude to cross the Atlantic, and to implore pardon of her parents, with whom she languished a short time, and died at Hammersmith in the month of July, aged 26 years. A monument is erected to her memory in Hammersmith church, recording this memorable event.—*American Anecdotes.*

Written for the Casket.

THE QUEST OF THE DEAD.

Pulvinaria; or, Tales of the Pillow.

"Beneath those eaves could scarce a rapture thrive:
The great who had departed from mankind,
A mighty miracle." SHELLEY.

A few evenings past I was relieving the weariness, and endeavoring to relax my poor faculties from the mental exertion occasioned by reading accounts of recent political events, by laughing at Mark Bancroft and his fairy tales. The tales operated as a most effectual soporific; I was in a few moments in profound slumber on the sofa. But the tales had left some impression, and I was soon myself in the empire of dreams. The scenes around me were not as those presented to Mrs. The heavens lowered, the winds swept in hollow blasts through trees whose leafless branches lashed in wild meanings. Snow and rain descended on the hills and vales. Human habitations were seen, but far distant along the desolate waste. I seemed on an island of a river, whose cold and turbid waves dashed in foam over black and broken rocks, forbidding all escape from the inclosed isle of sadness.

Shivering and despairing, my eye swept the hopeless landscape,—a being approached, his eye was sunken and deathlike; his form was that of a man, but in his pale face, the only marks of life were the motion of his lips and the sound of his voice when pronouncing the following dreadful words: 'Spirit, thou art now in the vale of death.' His lips closed, as he seized me in his ice-cold arms; wings of immense dimensions expanded, and with a swiftness beyond all human thought, I was borne far beyond the orbs which whirl round our sun. I was carried through regions of utter darkness, but light at length beamed stronger and stronger—I was approaching the star Sirius. It appeared a sun of immeasurable magnitude, but its light soft and thrilling. I was conveyed to its surface, and stood a wondering stranger amongst forms like my own.

My gloomy conductor was gone, but a sprite advanced. He was such of eye and lip, and who—I soon found was the fairy Regret. 'Ah, my good friend,' said he, 'you have escaped from the world and your conscience at last; what think you of the world you have reached?'

'It is really a paradise,' I replied; and rather doubtingly demanded if I was for ever to enjoy what appeared around me.

Regret, with one of his most malicious grins, replied, 'that is doubtful; but every spirit on its first arrival has a respite before being brought to answer for his earthly acts—come with me.'

The scene now changed, and I was seated on an emerald chair between columns of richest jasper. The floor was inlaid with every dazzling gem, and the ceiling shone in burnished gold set off with spangles of adamant. My fancy was not, however, left to wander on the dead wonders of metals and stones; my attention was drawn to the living throng, who were seated like myself, or wandering over the vast halls and saloons which seemed to open on all sides. My thoughts were raised to sublimity, and for a moment I forgot that my own fate was not yet sealed, when Regret touched my right arm with his wand, observing, 'Spirit, this is the palace of Memory, where the trifles of your own life will vanish before the recollections of time. Behold those two figures.'

At that moment my eye caught two shades approaching each other. One with form and head erect, his fine arched forehead rising above brows at once projecting and inviting; his lips eloquent in silence, seemed ready to pour forth the accents of benevolence and truth, which beamed from his eyes of light and heat. To the expression of face, was added a form rising in doric majesty. The countenance and figure of the other was still more striking, though less commanding in form. His keen but retiring eye seemed to lie in wait for examination; a cold indifference concealed a real disdain of others. His whole physiognomy bespoke talent of an exalted order; but from his pale and compressed mouth, no warm sentiment appeared ready to burst forth to greet his kind. In his every gesture, as his steady glance swept slowly over the vast and now silent assembly, there was that isolation of feeling which keeps the possessor alone amongst millions.

It was not necessary to say to a single spectator, 'that is what was Alexander of Russia, and he before him, the shade of his once mighty opponent Napoleon.' These names were ejaculated, and again a painful silence reigned through the labyrinthine palace.

——"Whose roof of wonderous carved, did keep
A glimmering o'er the gems on every side,"
——"Like life and thought, immovable, deep eyed."

It was now when their eyes caught that of each other, that attention became indeed profound. The once dictators to two hundred millions of their species, stood in the awful presence of each other, with the judgment of history and testimony of time sounding in their hearts. The events of half a century memory recalled. The fields of Austerlitz, Marengo, Pultusk, Golymin, Eylau, Friedland, the crowded banks of the Oka, the Niemen, the Elbe, the Rhine, and the Seine, the theatres of so many bitter recollections; Smolensko, Moscow, Leipsic, Paris, and Waterloo, passed in rapid retrospect. The obscure isle of the ocean, tempest beat, and the humble Tagahrog, wherefrom their once agitated spirits escaped from life and fortune, were painted to their mind's eye.

A scowl sat on each brow as their glances met; their earthly feelings once more revived; but the face of Alexander softened to a smile, as he observed, 'Napoleon, the clouds of life have passed away.'

The proud spirit of Napoleon rose at the voice, his bosom seemed to swell, but a moment and he was the same distant, sad, and self preoccupied being, who erst strode through the saloons of Paris, and Berlin, but after a pause, his searching eye fixing on Alexander, he replied,

'Alexander, the clouds of life are passed, but the records of time have not passed'——and after remaining again silent for some moments, in a most penetrating tone resumed,

'Fame hath brought to the palace of Memory the latest reports of perturbed Europe—' 'and the ruin of our systems,' interrupted Alexander.

'Systems!' bitterly retorted Napoleon; 'Our want of system—our egotism. Smile not, Alexander, we are now in the palace of memory; we can now speak of ourselves, of our acts, as of the most distant history; and what is the voice of history in regard to us both? We have disturbed the earth, and behold the mode we have gained!'

Here Napoleon unfolded a scroll which before appeared a sceptre-staff, and read, casting in the pauses of the sentences severe glances on his awe-struck hearer:

"One-tenth part of a century is almost past since the death of Napoleon, and the elements are scarcely yet collected to form a solid and philosophical appreciation of his character; this prodigious man has given so many and opposite impulsions to the affairs of his age, that as regards either the good or evil, we are yet unable to estimate the combinations. Alexander has passed to the regions of memory only half the time, and we may already boldly pronounce on the worth of his political system, which fell in ruins round his tomb. Napoleon was himself the cause of the immense motion he communicated to human action. Alexander's political life was that of reaction. The one shook the world by the force of his will, and the other opposed that force by the advantages of his physical position. Napoleon for a long period subjugated fortune and commanded admiration; whilst his adversary following the reflux of fatality, and influenced by generous intentions, has obtained simply esteem. In him, the soul of Napoleon was in all its energy, the image of an abyss, where the good and bad principle exercised in turns all their inspirations, under the constant predominance of a vast and exalted thought;—whilst the character of Alexander has only presented brilliant surfaces, of a soft light it is true, but where weakness shines more than strength, and over which, have successively glided, borrowed ideas, from systems without necessary connexion between themselves. The rivalship of two such potentates could not be that of intellect opposed to intellect; and with all that Alexander could personally introduce into the struggle, the contest was much more between the two empires and two people than between their masters."

A triumphant frown now marked the brow of Napoleon; and the remains of human passions was answered by the features of Alexander, on which struggled the magnitude of his nature, with the false maxims of court education, which engendered the holy alliance. Napoleon, as he rolled back his scroll, ransomed that dark, silent and sombre cast of countenance which in life was the prelude to mighty designs, and Alexander was essaying to speak, when appeared between them, the athletic form of a wound-covered warrior, whose soft but severe scrutiny awed Alexander, and awakened from his reverie, the once terrible Napoleon. Both knew him and bowed their recognition, for it was Kosciusko; with a visage on which sat the calmness of rectitude came these words:

'Reproach not each other, Alexander and Napoleon, of what either has done, and as I never bowed to, or served either of your fortunes on earth, I shall not now awaken the echoes of 'selfish mockeries,' in the halls of memory, but I cannot but reproach you for what you have not done.

Napoleon, thou wast the child of freedom, she bore and nurtured thee, she watched thy infancy and boyhood, and proudly her maternal eye followed thee when on the fields of Italy the eagles of slavery cowered beneath the feet of thy war horse. How did her bosom heave when she heard thee read on the field of victory, the appeal of an expiring nation.

'Fifteen millions of Poles,' cried the genius of Poland in the person of Count Ogiuski, 'formerly independent, now victims to the force of circumstances, have fixed their eyes upon thee. Willingly would thee pierce the barrier between you and them, and partake your dangers, crown you with new laurels, and to add to all the other titles you have acquired, that of 'The Father of the Oppressed.''

How this appeal was answered the voice of memory will forever repeat. Your fostering parent was soon driven from your presence—your future earthly career was deceitful, brilliant, and empty of all the mighty purposes for which thou wert called from the bosom of a people whose cause thou betrayed.

Alexander, suffering millions called upon thee also, thou hadst it in thy power to serve the proudest title earth can give. Thou mightest have been truly 'The Father of the Oppressed.' But what was thy choice? thou becamest the head of the oppressors.'

Here Kosciusko pointing his finger, with an uplifted arm and an elevated voice, exclaimed, 'There is the man!' every eye was turned upon an aged and placid head which was leaning against a column. It was La Harpe, the preceptor of Alexander. 'Yes exclaimed Kosciusko.' there is the man who poured the lessons of true glory into the monarch's cradle. There is the man who would have taught the kings of the earth, that the voice of reason is the voice of truth and safety; but the kings have left to other times and other hands to open the gates of freedom to mankind. Yes! Alexander and Napoleon, have chosen the plaudits of fame, and left her homage to exalt another name. He comes, he comes.'

At first a faint whispering sound was heard from far, the roof of the temple palace of memory seemed to rise, expand and become a vault of immeasurable vastness, and amid the illumined heavens appeared a winged spirit, holding in her left hand a silver trump, and in her right hand a parchment, on which was written in letters of gold, these words, which as she read her voice seemed to reach echo after echo to the ends of the universe.

'Welcome to the temple of fame, to thy seat in the palace of memory, thou upon whose soul no remorse has ever rested. Thou who hast wielded the sword of justice on two hemispheres. Thou whose name no nation can claim as her own. Thou warrior philosopher, before whose radiant gaze, crowns, sceptres, and mitres have melted and become dross. Thou, who whilst the world, that was honored by and will forever boast thy birth and life, revolved seventy times round the fountain of its light, and whilst the Alexanders and Napoleons were disputing for airy nothings, went calmly leading admiring nations, that virtue, patriotism, and humanity were realities;—were THINGS, above all price.

My eye now met an advancing face—but the acclaim which greeted his entrance, shook the mighty orb on which I seemed to stand; and I awoke, with the reverberations still repeating in my ear, the name of La Fayette.

It was a dream from which I was unwillingly awakened. The voice of history was silent, for she had fallen on the carpet in the form of Ruhe's Alexander, and had taken her turn to repose.

W. M. D.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

To W. N.

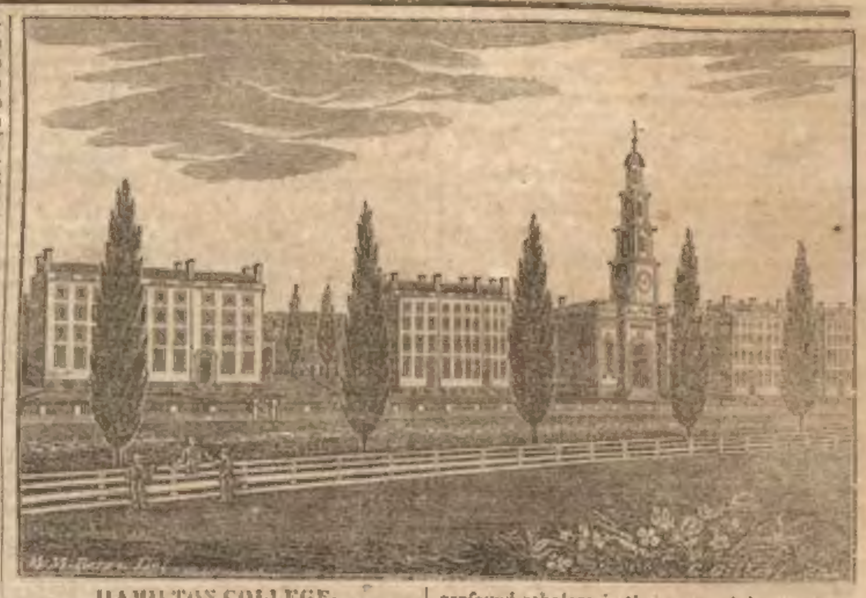
"They tell me friendship's but a name,
It cannot be with thee—
Nor does it follow wealth or fame—
Which thou hast proved to me!

How many proffer friendship deep,
While glows the festive bowl;
But it soon vanishes with sleep,
Which shows 'twas "wines" control.

And there are those I know full well,
Who wear a beaming smile—
Stretch forth their hands a welcome tell,
Whilst in their hearts they're guile.

Not so with thee—thy friendship's dear,
And cheats as "dew" at morn;
It cheers the soul with words sincere,
And leaves no rankling thorn.

AUGUSTINE.



HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Hamilton College, so called in honour of the illustrious Alexander Hamilton, was first chartered, by the Legislature of the State of New York, in June, 1812, and went into operation the succeeding fall. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was raised by individual subscription for the benefit of the institution, and the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars was soon after appropriated by the Legislature. That body some time afterwards made a further donation of forty thousand dollars for the same object, and this is about all the aid that has been received from the State.

The institution was organized under flattering circumstances, with an efficient and highly respectable Board of Trustees, and an able and learned Faculty. The late celebrated Doctor Backus was the first President; and the other members of the first Faculty were Josiah Noyes, M. D., a skilful and learned chemist, at present attached to the college, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Theodore Strong, A. M., one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the day, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; the late Rev. Seth Norton, A. M. Professor of Languages; and two Tutors. The College commenced with but about twenty-five students; but the number was soon increased to seventy-five, and subsequently arose, in 1824, to one hundred and fifteen, which, we believe, was the greatest number it ever had at any one time. From that period till within about a year, owing to peculiar circumstances, the prospects of the institution suffered a severe depression, from which it is now just beginning to recover. It would exceed the limits prescribed to this brief notice to inquire into the causes of this depression, even if they were capable of an easy and satisfactory explanation; but we must content ourselves by saying that they seem now to be entirely removed, and that the prosperity of the College appears to be established on a firm foundation. The present Faculty consist of the Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., who some months after the decease of the lamented Dr. Backus, in 1817, succeeded to the Presidency; Dr. Noyes, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; John H. Lathrop, A. M. Professor of Languages; the Rev. Simeon North, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; the Rev. Mr. Smith, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres; and Mr. E. B. Malbin, A. M. Tutor. They are all profound scholars in their several departments, able and efficient officers, and in every way well calculated to give dignity and reputation to any collegiate institution. Professorships of Law and of Medicine are shortly to be established, and when this is accomplished, the institution will possess advantages scarcely excelled by any in the United States.

The engraving presents an accurate view of the college edifices, which are considered the most beautiful and commodious of the kind in the United States. They are delightfully situated in Clinton, Oneida county, near Utica, upon the brow of an elevated hill, overlooking the rich valleys of the Oriskany, the Sadaqueda, and the Mohawk, and commanding a prospect of a fertile and well cultivated country for many miles around, variegated with hill and dale, woodland and lawn, and interspersed with flourishing villages. Indeed the scenery, in point of quiet beauty and the soft harmony of nature's blending forms, is almost unrivalled. The second building in the range, as represented in the engraving, is not yet erected; but the symmetry of the plan is tolerably well preserved by its proposed location being occupied by a large wooden building, formerly called the Oneida Academy. This is shortly to give place to an edifice of stone, like the rest; and when the plan is completed, the College can easily accommodate 300 students, in a more than usually comfortable and convenient manner. The chapel, embracing in its limits a spacious room for public worship, and also large lecture and recitation rooms, a laboratory and Societies' Halls, is generally acknowledged to be a very beautiful structure.

The college library contains about 1000 well selected volumes, and the libraries of the two Societies of Students about 2500 volumes more. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is extensive and valuable, and the collection of geological and mineralogical specimens [illegible].

This College is situated in the centre of the State, in the midst of a country distinguished for fertility of soil, occupied by a wholesome and intelligent population, and growing rapidly in wealth, resources, and moral and physical advantages; and there can be but little doubt that, under the auspices of an able Faculty and Board of Trustees, this favored seminary is destined to take the foremost rank among the literary institutions of the country.

Written for the S. E. Post.

WOMAN'S HEART.

They tell me her heart's an mysterious thing,
Full of passion the strongest, and hopes that will cling
To a whisper, a promise, a breath, or a song
If to one it deems lovely they should but belong.

They tell me—but pshaw! I have prov'd 'tis but *false*—
There are hearts ever tenderness—hearts ever true!
That they love but once only, and then with a feeling
Too warm, too impassioned, for words or revealing.

Aye, sages have written, and poets have sung
Of her love as unutterable, deep, deathlessly strong!
But believe me, fair reader, (for truth may seem strange)
Woman's heart, above all things, is subject to change.

They may tell me of eyes most bewitchingly blue,
So enchantingly tender, and form'd to undo;
Of a cheek in whose blush dwells a volume of words,
And a voice like the spring-breathing music of birds.

They may tell me, but I—I have felt, and I can prize
The language too well of a lovely one's eyes!
But, alas! what are eyes; what lips, blushing as morn,
Tho' they now speak but fondness, can they not express scorn?

And those lips which so prettily pout, they may *pretend*,
To have pouted from passions much greater than love!
And that voice in whose cadence each music is blended,
Half its eloquence slumbers until she's offended!

They may tell me of *Hero*, (the story's still sung,)
For whose love Leander the Hellespont brav'd,
She died, 'cause *he* perish'd—yet I read she him?—shame!
She lov'd not Leander, she worshipp'd his *fame!*

And then there's Cleopatra, famous in story.
Do you think she lov'd Anthony?—No! 'twas his *glory!*
Rank, wealth, grace, pretensions, all women above,
And he who has most, with them prospers the more!

Such, such, are all women!—false, fickle, and prone,
What they dost on this moment, the next is thrown:
Untruthful, yet tender, vain, coquettish, yet dear,
All things, at all moments, yet nothing sincere!

BENEX

BLUNDERING UPON WEALTH.

Lord Timothy Dexter, of Massachusetts, "more famed for his money than his wit," very anxiously inquired of some merchants, whom he knew, how he should dispose of a few hundred dollars. Willing to hoax him, they answered, "Why, buy a cargo of warming-pans, and send them to the West Indies, to be sure." Not suspecting the trick, he bought all the warming-pans he could find, and sent them to a climate, where there was every reason to suppose, that ice would be far more acceptable. But "Providence sometimes shows his contempt of wealth, by giving it to fools." The warming pans met with a rapid sale; the tops being used for strainers, and the lower part for dippers, in the manufacture of molasses. With the proceeds of this profitable cargo, he built a vessel; and being informed by the carpenter, that scales were wanting, he called on an acquaintance, and said, "My head workman sends me word, that he wants scales for the vessel. What does he mean?" "Why, whale bones, to be sure," answered the man; who, like every body else, was willing to impose on his stupidity. Whale bones were accordingly bought; but finding that Boston could not furnish enough, he emptied New York and Philadelphia. The ship carpenters, of course, had a hearty laugh at his expense; but, by a singular turn of fortune, this blunder also was the means of increasing his wealth. It soon after became fashionable for ladies to wear stays completely lined with whale-bone; and none was to be found in the country, it brought an immense price. Thus his coffers were a second time filled by his odd speculations.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

OLD JOE'S SECOND THOUGHTS.—He thinks, that when an idle fellow is running to the store for credit, that he is setting a *trap for* himself, and putting his fingers in, too—and that it will most surely spring one of these days, and take him unawares.

He thinks, when he sees an obstinate client running needlessly into law-suits, and expending dollar after dollar to cheat a neighbour, instead of settling the matter peaceably at home; that he is preparing a trap for himself, that will spring before he thinks of it.

He thinks, when he sees a young man about to get married, who has no means of supporting a wife and family—calculating to live on love all the rest of his life; that he too is setting a *trap* that will spring sharper on him than he imagines, if he don't keep a bright look out.

He thinks, when he hears a man talking of moving to the new counties, or to the gold mines, who is tolerably well fixed here, that he had better keep his fingers out of such a *trap*.

He thinks, when he sees poor souls idling away their time, in hopes of getting an office, or drawing a prize in a lottery, or of being left a legacy, or of times growing better, or of making money by speculation, or in hopes of any such thing—that it is all folly, and that they'll fine themselves caught in a *trap* ere they expect it.

He thinks, that people ought not to rely altogether upon professions of friendship—they are abundant, and cost but little; prefer acts of friendship—they are more rare, and more valuable.

He thinks, that some people would be better off, if they would doubt the sincerity of every man, when they know he has a motive for deceiving them.

He thinks, "as no man liveth to himself," therefore, never trouble yourself about buying small articles for your family; it is much better to borrow them. This will make a neighbourhood sociable.

He thinks, when you find your neighbors obliging, you ought to get as many favours from them as possible; one good turn deserves another.

He thinks, that nothing is so pleasant, to kind-hearted people, as to oblige their neighbors, by lending to them; therefore, when you borrow any thing, never return it. Consequently, the pleasure of the lender will be continued, no body can tell how long.

He thinks, that if your neighbours speak ill of you, you have nothing to do but to speak ill of them; thus your accounts will be soon balanced, and you will experience the truth and good sense of the old maxim—short reckonings make long friends.

He thinks, that you should never be selfish; therefore, mind every body's business rather more than your own; thus you'll expand your mind—open your heart—and qualify yourself to become a "Ruler over many."

He thinks, that it becomes every one to maintain their independence as firmly as possible; therefore, never pay your debts as long as you can avoid it.

He thinks, that if you have a very bad breath, you ought to whisper to all of your acquaintance. You will interest them particularly by this method.

He thinks, that young gentlemen, in dancing,

should cut the pigeon wing as often as possible, particularly if the room be crowded—they will then soon have space enough for action.

He thinks, that if you are very ignorant, you must be sure to take the lead in conversation, and be positive—it will show your good breeding.

He thinks, that when you go a hunting, you should always keep your gun cocked, and the muzzle near your companion's head—it will keep him wide awake.

He thinks, that when two or three persons are conversing together, you should march up to them, and ask them what they are talking about. For should not every man know as much as he can?

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CORN MEAL, in bbls.	(last sale.)	3 50
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Do. in bbls.		30
Q. BARK,	per ton	$28
WHEAT		95 to 100
CORN FLAT,		52 a 55
Do. ROUND,		58 a 60

REPORT OF THE PHILAD. SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

Amount received in 630 deposites,	$30,397 30
Of these there were under $10,	97
From 10 to 20,	258
20 to 50,	127
50 to 100,	74
100 to 200,	74

JOHN L. VANDER KEMP,
LAWRENCE LEWIS,
Committee for Nov. 1830.

The Councils met on Thursday evening last, and referred a petition received from the Volunteers, praying for Rittenhouse Square as a parade ground, to the Committee on that Square.

Several petitions for a Market House on High-street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, were referred to the Market Committee.

The Market Committee reported a bill making Eighth street, from Race to Walnut street, a stand for farmers' produce.

A motion to amend, by inserting Ninth street, instead of Eighth street, was unsuccessful.

The bill passed the Common Council, but the consideration of it was postponed by the Select Council.

Mr. Johnson read in his place, a bill fixing the compensation of the City Treasurer at a thousand dollars per annum.

The bill was passed by the Common Council, but laid on the table by the Select.

Mr. Boyd tendered his resignation as a member of the Select Council, as his duties as a Senator will shortly require his presence at the seat of Government. Several members expressed an opinion, that there was no incompatibility in two offices; and as it is sometimes difficult in the summer season to form a quorum of the Select Council, they seemed averse to accept the resignation. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Wetherill, from the committee on the subject, made a report with a resolution, recommending a new digest of the City Ordinances, to be made by the City Solicitor, under the direction of a joint committee of Councils. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wetherill, Johnson, Dacay and Neff, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Lippincott laid before the Select Council a statement of the taxes due on lands in Centre county, he spoke to the city by Dr. Boudinot.

Messrs. Lippincott and Toland were appointed by the Select Council, members of the committee to consider the petition for lighting the city with gas.—*Phila. Gazette.*

The Mayor had before him, last Tuesday, nine blacks and one white man, captured by the watch the previous night at a low groggeries somewhere in Loomard street. They were each sentenced to pay the fine of three dollars for unlawful playing, and three were bound over to the Mayor's Court, for keeping the establishment.

Some days ago, sixteen men were taken at a place of the same sort in Sixth street near Vine; being a very small portion, we are told, of the fellows in the habit of resorting to the house.

On Thursday week, between 2 and 3 o'clock, an attempt to escape was made by the prisoners in Prune street prison. Two had concealed themselves in a small building in the yard, used as a place to keep oil and trim lamps. This is situated immediately over the common sewer, which it was their purpose to break into. They succeeded in getting up two or three bricks, when the keeper became apprized of the attempt. While in the act of putting the person who had charge of the lamps, and who had betrayed his trust, in the cell, some one closed the cell-door, and for a moment prevented his communicating with the outside keeper. In the meantime, the prisoners committed several outrageous and wanton acts of destruction. They cut the cotton warps from all the looms, and, as it were, simultaneously engaged in riotous and disorderly conduct. The keeper at length succeeded in alarming the front—was released, and prepared with fire-arms, returned to the yard, quelled the rioters, and secured them in the cells.—*Inquirer.*

At the coffee house is exhibited a plan of tram-ways to be laid in those streets where the heaviest burdens are carried. They consist simply of a range of flat stones, corresponding with the width of the wheels of carriages, and to be laid for the whole length of the street. Such tram-ways or stone rail-ways, are found in some of the cities of Italy. Their advantages are too obvious to require comment.

Mr. SANDERSON, of the COFFEE HOUSE, has received the following statement from the office of the NEW YORK GAZETTE:—

"Five sailors landed on Tuesday at GRAVESEND Bay, L. I. and, suspicion having been excited, they were taken up, and lodged in Flatbush jail. One of the men confessed that they had killed the captain and mate of the brig VINEYARD, had loaded two boats with specie, and scuttled the vessel. He says that one of the boats, with four men, foundered and was lost, with the boxes of specie on board. The other boat reached the beach, where they buried a considerable amount.

Each of the five men confined had his pockets and belt filled with money. The VINEYARD was bound from NEW ORLEANS to PHILADELPHIA, with five thousand dollars on board. We have sent a competent person to FLATBUSH, to gain all the particulars. The confessor has been taken down to the beach, to point out the spot where the money is buried. GRAVESEND Bay is about ten miles from NEW YORK.

The VINEYARD, THORNBY, cleared at NEW ORLEANS, on the 5th of November, for PHILADELPHIA, with 112 bales cotton, 113 hhds. sugar, 54 casks molasses, and 50,000 dollars in specie.

Pennsylvania at this time furnishes striking practical evidences of the light in which Railroads are viewed by her people. The last Miner's Journal contains an account of the various works of this description in Schuylkill county alone, which will be ready for the transportation of coal on the opening of the navigation in the ensuing spring. They are as follows:

The Schuylkill Valley Rail-road, which has been in full operation the greater part of the present season, commences at Port Carbon and terminates at Tuscarora, a distance of 10 miles. There are also fifteen lateral Rail-roads intersecting it, the distances of which combined will amount to about ten miles. The main branch cost $55,000, and the laterals, we presume, about $20,000.

The Mill Creek Rail-road, which has also been in operation the present season, commences at Port Carbon, and extends up Mill Creek four miles. This road cost about $14,000.—There are about three miles of lateral roads intersecting the main branch, which cost about $2000 per mile.

The West Branch Rail-road, one track of which is now in operation, commences at Schuylkill Haven and terminates at the foot of the Broad Mountain. The length of said road, including the West Branch, will be 15 miles, and will cost upwards of $150,000. There are also about five miles of lateral roads intersecting it, the average cost of which will be about $2000 per mile.

The Mount Carbon Rail-road commences at Mount Carbon, and extends up the two branches of the Norwegian, a distance of 9 miles, which will cost about $100,000. A number of lateral roads on this have also been commenced.

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.	Cost.
Schuylkill Valley Road,	10	$55,000
Laterals intersecting do.	10	20 000
Mill Creek Road,	4	14,000
Laterals intersecting do.	2	6000
West Branch Road,	15	150,000
Laterals intersecting do.	5	10,000
Mount Carbon Road,	9	100,000
Total,	58	$355,000

The following Rail Roads have been commenced in this county:

The Pinegrove railroad, which extends from the Mines to the Swatara feeder, a distance of five miles. This road will cost about $30,000, and will be completed early next season.

The Little Schuylkill railroad, commences at Port Clinton, and extends up said stream to the mines, a distance of about 23 miles. This road, it is expected, will be completed next season, if laid with wooden rails. If iron rails should be concluded on, the time for completion, of course, must be extended. This road, if constructed with wooden rails, will probably cost $250,000—if constructed with iron rails, about $400,000. Making 84 miles of railroad, at an expense of $635,000.

All the above railroads have been commenced within the last two years, and when completed will yield a fair per centage on the capital invested.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judge Hopkinson on the bench, the cause of Livingston, Nicholson, and others, against Moore, Mahon, *et al.* came on for trial yesterday morning. This action was instituted to recover nine tracts of land in Cumberland County, held by the defendants under purchases from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs are lessees and heirs of the late John Nicholson, formerly comptroller-general of the state. The legislature of Pennsylvania, after judgments to the amount of upwards of one hundred and ten thousand dollars were obtained against Mr. Nicholson, for debts due, or alleged to be due, from him to the commonwealth, passed a law authorising and directing certain commissioners to sell his lands, wherever they might be found, to satisfy those judgments. Under sales thus made, the defendants hold their tracts in Cumberland. The plaintiffs allege that the proceedings of the legislature in the case were unconstitutional and unjust; and they bring the present ejectment to try the merits of those proceedings, and to recover the property of which, they say, Mr. Nicholson died legally seized, for their own benefit and that of his private creditors. Two or three millions of dollars are probably involved in the final decision of this cause.

The honourable Edward Livingston of Louisiana, William Rawle, Charles J. Ingersoll, and Benjamin Tilghman, Esquires, of this city, are the counsel for the plaintiffs. James C. Biddle and John D. Mahon, Esquires, the latter from Cumberland, are the counsel for the defendants. And John Sergeant, Esq. and the Attorney-General, appear for the Commonwealth, to defend her interest in the cause. The indisposition of Mr. Binney, also engaged for the state, prevents his appearance.—*Inquirer.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 74 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 46 adults and 28 children, 14 under one year of age. 15 of these deaths from consumption—9 from the alms-house, and 13 people of color.

On Tuesday morning last, as a butcher's lad was driving a cart down Cherry street by Sixth, he was thrown with great force on to the pavement, and a wheel passed over his head, cutting off the entire top of it. The brains fell out, and he died instantly. The dreadful spectacle was left on the pavement for an hour, under the foolish idea that the body must not be touched till the Coroner attended.

Congress meets on Monday next, the President's message may of course be expected in our next.

A letter from a respectable scource in New Orleans, dated 11th ult. states that the Yellow Fever had entirely subsided.

The board of health of Mobile, announce under date of Nov. 15th, one case of yellow fever, and several other cases presenting malignant symptoms

The U. S. Gazette expresses regret at having ruffled one of his New York brethren by a remark about shirts. One of our correspondents desires to applaud the Philadelphia editor for having shown no choler on the occasion. When a man gets angry, he says, it's all dickey with him.

On Wednesday, a gig, in which was a gentleman, was upset in Chesnut street, below Third, in consequence of running upon a heap of coal. The rider escaped uninjured, but the gig was broken.

The brig Hudson, which sailed from Boston on Thursday last for Calcutta, carried out 99,807 yards of domestic cottons, valued at 8,589 dollars.

The mild temperature of the present autumn has produced effects at the westward more remarkable than here. The Zanesville (Ohio) Messenger mentions that a second crop of apples had ripened there—that the season had also produced a second crop of pears; and that the tobacco plant, the cotton plant, the red and white clover, &c. are now in blossom.

The late Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, left a series of reminiscences, among which we remark the following:—"in 1737, *square toed-shoes* were going out of fashion; I believe few or none were worn after 1737."

At the Court of Common Pleas, Plymouth, a verdict was last week given for a defendant in a case of breach of warranty of a horse. Thirty witnesses were examined, and the expenses of this, a second trial, were $300.

A facetious person by the name of *New*, had his first child christened *Something*, as this was *Something New*; when his second child was born, it was christened *Nothing*, as this was *Nothing New*.

Mr. Joseph Archer, was found dead, on the Flat, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek, N. J. He had been missing for ten days or two weeks. No marks of violence appearing, it is presumed he came to his death by the visitation of God.

The tolls of the New York canals this year, will exceed those of 1822, by $180,000 to $180,000. This fact, though important in itself, is still more so as showing a masterly increase in the amount of internal trade.

The population of Centre county, according to the Census, is 18,925; that of Northumberland, 18,120. Increase in ten years, in the first, 5129—in the other 2747.

Mr. Sanderson has purchased for the use of the Coffee House a splendid European Atlas. It cost him two hundred and fifty dollars. He intends to place it in a frame, on rollers, for convenience of reference.

The Governor of Virginia has offered a reward of two hundred dollars, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the perpetration of the murder of John Reid, a native of Scotland.

The Miltonian says, that on Thursday last they had a considerable fall of snow, accompanied with rain, in Northumberland county. The ground was completely covered during most of the day. Had the ground been frozen, the snow would have lain at least six inches deep.

There have been admitted to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear infirmary, during the year ending in October, 822 persons, of whom 471 were cured. Diseases of the eyes 538; ears 84. Whole number treated since the establishment of the infirmary 3232.

The Ohio river at Wheeling, last Saturday, was about seven feet above low water mark.

A letter from London says, that Kean, the tragedian, is blind.

Juba, the servant of Mr. Randolph, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last!!!

Granville S. Pattison, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Medical University of Maryland, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of London, in the place of Chas. Bell resigned. Mr. Bell retains the chair of Physiology.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury of the 22d inst. states that a gentleman owning a plantation in the vicinity of that city, had in the preceding day gathered from his fields a quantity of green corn. Vegetation, he says, has not been checked in any perceptible degree, and the country looks as verdant as during the summer months.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, the 30th day of Dec. for the execution of Edward Williams, the black man, who was convicted at the last Chester county court for the murder of his wife by poison.

Col. Samuel Ward has sent from Worcester, $5000 worth of goods and implements of husbandry, destined to the Mexican Provinces of Texas. The route is down the canal to Providence, thence to New York, then, by sea, to New Orleans—afterwards up the Mississippi and Missouri to St. Louis, and onward to the Texas.

The British Government has ordered a suspension of contracts for ardent spirits, and given notice that it is intended to substitute a money payment for supplies of wine and spirits for the troops.

In consequence of the revolution in France, Col. Achille Murat, who has for some years past been settled in Florida, is about to return to Europe. Previously to his departure from Tallahassee, the citizens complimented him by a public entertainment, closing with a ball.

The acceptance by Mr. Harvey, of the office of District Judge of the United States, for New Hampshire, to which he has recently been appointed by the President, will render vacant the Gubernatorial Chair of that State. The duties will consequently devolve on the President of the Senate, Stephen P. Webster, Esq.

A letter from Gibraltar, of October 17, says —General Bourmont, late commander of the French expedition to Algiers, and his two sons, are here, waiting for the steamboat, to proceed to England.

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 40—of whom there were 22 males and 18 females—11 died of scarlet fever.

Daughter, or Filial Piety."

The navigation of the Dismal Swamp Canal had recommenced, with great activity, on the 29th ult. Many vessels had arrived at Norfolk.

In the course of September and October, seven hundred teams are stated to have crossed the Mississippi at Smeltzer's Ferry, conveying families to the upper counties of Illinois.

The New York City Inspector, reports the deaths of 98 persons during the past week—of whom 46 were under five years of age—21 died of consumption.

Louisville has one daily paper, and two more are about to be established.

A correspondent desires to know which of the two—the United States and the National Gazette—is the putative father of a pun which he finds in his scrap-book.—"If I were pun-ish-ed for every pun I cried, I should wish to find a puny-shed to hide my punnish head."

We understand, that on Monday next, fine sport is anticipated, on Mr. Allen's Course, at the race between the noble horse Whalebone, of Philadelphia, and Sweet Briar of New York. It will be recollected that the former is the horse which so handsomely beat last fall, the New York horse Pilot.—*Germantown Tel.*

CHESTER, Pa. Nov. 20.—We experienced yesterday in consequence of the heavy east wind which prevailed an unprecedented high tide. It rose near a foot over the piers, and has completely inundated all the meadows near this borough.

According to the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, the amount of *specie*, now lying in the banks of that city, is rated, by intelligent persons, at seven millions, and is still increasing. The same paper adds—"The vaults are already overflowing; and some of the banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations in which to store their redundant barrels of Dollars."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov 27.

THE CELEBRATION.

The procession in honor of the late events in France took place yesterday nearly in the order designated in the program. It was an imposing spectacle, notwithstanding some untoward circumstances—the delay, disagreeable weather, &c. Every effort had, we believe, been made to remove the mud from the streets as far as it was practicable; but they were uncomfortable enough for those who marched on foot; and we apprehend that the doctors will have business enough after the celebration, as they had after the transaction in the honor of which it was got up.

The length of the procession may be inferred from the fact that it was two hours and a half in passing Broadway, where few and very brief interruptions occurred. The Marshal and his aids made a gallant appearance, in the station assigned to them. Col. Monroe was prevented by the doubtful and disagreeable appearance of the weather, we presume, from joining in the procession, as he intended to do. We were unable to distinguish the individuals who followed the members of the Common Council. We were told that the Albany Regency walked among them. The aged citizens who rode together in a baroucha presented an interesting sight. The President of the College, and Professor Renwick headed the students. The other members of the faculty were not present.—The officers of the army and navy, with the others attached to the military, whose place was assigned in the third division, exhibited a splendid appearance. The Printers and members of the Typographical Society turned out in a strong body, but they were unfortunate with the press, to introduce which into the procession much pains had been taken and expense incurred. It would not work on the stage, and the latter broke down, so that it was necessary to wheel it out of the line*. The banners, &c. were handsome and appropriate. The different societies generally exhibited the same emblems, devices, &c. which were used at the canal celebration, and had either been newly burnished, or had lost none of their original brightness. They moved on in long and glittering parade before the eye of the spectator, until he became weary of gazing. The Butchers must be particularly commended for the fine appearance they made, in their neat and appropriate costume, with their fine looking horses. The same may be said of the carmen, of whom we should suppose three hundred at least turned out, in snow white frocks, and generally well mounted. Several cars were drawn in the ranks of the butchers, one by four oxen, supporting on its summit another, which once was an ox, as a member of the Hibernian Society observed. The hide and horns were, however, the only natural portions of it. A sheep stuffed in the same manner, was drawn on another car; and a third supported a butcher's stall, on which meat was exposed for sale, and in which two persons were industriously engaged in making sausages. After a long procession of Tanners, Curriers and Skinners, with cars in which the manner of conducting their business was illustrated, we noticed the steamboat Fulton, whose engine was working and paddles rapidly revolving; though she did not seem to make more headway than the rest of the procession. She proved, however, to be a safe, though a slow boat, and the fears expressed that one of her boilers might burst were not realized. She left off her steam at the Washington Parade Ground. The Saddlers, Harness Makers, &c. made a superb show of finely caparisoned horses, and the various *equipments* which they manufacture. Blanchard's equestrian corps also exhibited themselves.—The makers of snuff and tobacco had a car in which they plied at their craft, liberally distributed the Virginia weed to the spectators. It is unnecessary to particularise father the exhibition of the several trades. They were all highly creditable, and it is impossible to award the palm to any where the same emulation prevailed among all.

The firemen, with their usual promptness, appeared en masse with their burnished and beautiful engines, the fine appearance of which is equalled only by the ability and skill displayed in working them.

We learn that an accident* happened to No. 25, which left the engine house, near the Rotunda, with four horses, who became frightened at some music, and ran to the corner of Chatham and Pearl street, where they overthrew the engine and broke one of the levers.

The engines were wreathed with the tri-color in various places, and superbly decorated. The gilt lanthorns and other emblems carried in the procession, reflected the lustre of the sun when he deigned to shine upon them, with dazzling brilliancy. The Hook and Ladder trucks were painted with the three colors. They were also twined round the ropes, &c. When exhibited round the upright staves carried in various parts of the procession, it looked as if so many barber's poles were taking a walk.

Two elegant cars were borne in the watermen's procession, on the first of which was a schooner, pilot-boat rigged, gallantly ploughing through the waves of the multitude; on the second a Whitehall boat, shining with gold, like the barge of the Egyptian Queen, manned with four lads, who pulled away lustily at their oars; but as these moved out of their element, we did not perceive that the boat made more headway than the steamboat before referred to.

We must not forget the rich display of furniture, such as centre and pier tables, &c. borne in the procession of the Cabinet Makers. The laborious pedestrians who waded through the mire, must have envied the *otium cum dignitate* enjoyed by the gentlemen who reclined gracefully on the splendid sophia. Nor must the exhibitions of the printed shawls, which fluttered with every variety of gorgeous coloring, and particularly attracting the eyes of the fair spectators, pass unrecommemorated. They were fine specimens of the progress made by our countrymen in the arts of dying and printing cloths.

The Hibernian Society made a fine appearance, in their green scarfs and badges, with the harp of Erin tastefully decorated, borne on a car. The natives of France, who moved early in the procession, in respectable numbers, must have enjoyed the exhibition of American sympathy in no limited degree. Every where the tri-color was repeated almost to redundancy. It waved from the window of every house of entertainment, floated over every division of the procession, was worn in every hat and every button hole, and was attached to every part of the equipments of the horses. In fact the eye almost ached with beholding "this rainbow of the free," which has again been painted in all its glory on the clouds of the new revolution." We have rarely seen the artillery bands who closed the procession, appear to more advantage.

The scene exhibited in Washington Square, at which the last of the procession arrived a little after 2 o'clock, as seen from the upper part of the houses around it, was picturesque in the extreme, as may well be imagined. We have no space to-day, had we power to do it, to attempt a description. We are sorry to have to record that the affair terminated unfortunately. A stage of considerable dimensions had been constructed near the centre of the square, part of which was elevated above the rest, on which the Orator, members of the Common Council, Marshal and his Aids, &c. were accommodated. The ceremonies commenced with a brief, but eloquent and appropriate prayer, by the Rev. R V. Dey. William N. Price, Esq. then read the address to the French people. The unruly portion of the populace crowded on this structure, in defiance of the resistance of the guards and before the oration was concluded, (of which very few could hear a syllable,) the elevated part of the platform gave way. Luckily no person was hurt; but it terminated the business of the day. Some of the people seemed disposed to think they had enough of it; or, perhaps, the regiment of pickpockets, who graced the occasion with their presence, embraced the opportunity of increasing the confusion. We saw several persons jumping from the stage, and a body of light horse riding round it to keep off the spectators, when we took our departure. We have subsequently been informed that stones were thrown, and that some fighting took place. No serious accidents have, however, been reported, as yet.

The mob took possession of the ground and stage too at last. The latter was broken to pieces, and the military gave up the point.

In the evening the several places of public amusement was well attended. Among other manifestations of patriotism, Mr. Phyfe, in Maiden-lane, illuminated his store, and displayed in front of it three transparencies; one of Franklin, one of Washington, and one of La Fayette.

* After the repairs had been made it joined the procession in the Bowery, and rejoined it through Broadway distributing some thousand copies of the Ode.

A spectator who witnessed the procession in the city of New York, on the 26th instant, informs that he had the curiosity to count the horses in the line, and that there were employed by the—

Artillery and Cavalry,	311
Butchers,	256
Cartmen,	215
Fire Department,	77
All others,	176
Total,	1035

INDIAN HEAD FACTORY.—On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, M. the Indian Head factory in Dunstable, N. H. built and heretofore occupied in the manufacturing of woollen goods, and which has several months past been discontinued, was sold at public auction, agreeably to previous notice. We understand it was sold to a new company which was incorporated last June by the name of the Jackson Company, which was organized the same day at 10 o'clock, that the sum bid for it was $90,000.

The Directors of the new company we understand are David Sears, Esq. President; Samuel Appleton, Amos Lawrence, Eben. Francis, and Daniel Abbot, Esq. Directors.

The new Company takes it name, as is supposed from Patrick T. Jackson, Esq. a distinguished manufacturer, and who has contributed perhaps more to raise the tone and spirit of manufacturing in New England, than any other person, if we except the late Francis C. Lowell, Esq. whose name is honorably remembered and perpetuated by the distinguished manufacturing town in our vicinity, which bears his name. We wish encouragement to the new Company, whatever may have been the derivation of its name.—*Nashua Gazette.*

A writer in the Boston Gazette says—'A letter now before me, asserts that indigo has been favorably affected in the Havre markets, by the fact, that of one million of men to be enrolled as troops in France, 400,000 are to be clothed in blue—added to this, Saltpetre, and other munitions of war, have advanced greatly in price, and are becoming objects of speculation, not only on the Continent, but in England. The funds, too, the most certain indication of change, have fallen so much that the Rothschilds are said to have lost 15 millions of francs (near 3,000,000 dollars) by one stock bargain; and the credits of the stock jobers all over Europe are lessened, and in many instances doubted—and well they may be, for a war on the continent would produce such a fall in the funded property, as to endanger or ruin many of the houses who speculate in the funds, now justly deemed the most wealthy.'

DEACON HAMMOND.—The Providence Daily Advertiser states, that during the recent term of the Circuit Court, when the house was filled with spectators to hear Mr. Webster, that Deacon Hammond, (the crier) opened the Court, and forgetting it was a Court of the United States, instead of saying "God save the United States of America," he, with peculiar emphasis, said, "God save the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. [Judge Story intimated to the Deacon that he had forgot the United States; yes, your Honor, said the Deacon,] and the United States also."

AWFUL WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE.—Yesterday a person named Clement Van Dyke Rousseau, was lodged in our prison for the crime of killing his brother Augustus Van Dyke Rousseau. The circumstances in relation to this most melancholy affair, are briefly as follows. They had been out on a hunting excursion in Bensalem township, and on their return called at a public house on the Bristol turnpike. Clement being somewhat in liquor, left his gun with the landlord, and they proceeded in company towards the residence of the deceased. They had gone but a short distance when Clement showed no unwillingness to proceed farther, being somewhat stupified from the liquor. The deceased endeavoured to persuade him to proceed on, and finding persuasive measures of no avail, attempted to take him on by force. Clement became irritated, and after some little altercation, and in the delirium of his brain, from the effects of the liquor he had drank, drew a dirk or dagger, and stabbed his brother in the breast, which caused almost instant death. We refrain from giving further rumours, lest we mislead the public mind, and create an unfavourable feeling for or against the prisoner, until he has had his trial, which will probably come on at the Court in December next.

We have never found an occasion for recording the death of a fellow creature, when it has so largely called forth our feelings of commiseration and pity than on this occasion. The deceased was about 28 years of age, two years younger than his brother, and was acquiring respectability in the practice of medicine, in the township above named. Clement is also a physician, and had left Philadelphia, where he has a family on a short visit to his brother. It is said, after the effects of the liquor had passed off, and he was made sensible of the act by which he had deprived his brother of life, his feelings so overpowered him, as almost to deprive him of reason. The anguish of his soul must be great indeed—almost beyond conception. We daily see the evil consequences from the use of spirituous liquors; and the above is an awful warning to those who are in the habits of intoxication. There is no safety in the intoxicating bowl, and there would be less crime and misery in our country, if it was banished from every house. We may here very properly speak in terms of reprehension of the practice of carrying dirks and daggers. It is one which fashion has introduced and made common. There can be no good derived from the practice, and every good citizen should feel bound to discountenance it. They are scarcely ever used, except when reason has left her empire, and full play is given to the passions.—*Bucks Cy. Intelligencer.*

MILFORD, Pa. Nov. 26.—The rain of last week has raised the Delaware river extremely high, as much so as we ever recollect to have seen it in a number of years. We learn from our exchange papers, that considerable damage has been occasioned by the high water on the canal below Easton. We have not heard that any was sustained on the Delaware and Hudson. That, we think, will prove to be proof against tempest and its storms. The fall has been extremely fair and pleasant, and probably more so than for the last twenty years. We have made up our minds not to complain if there should be six weeks rain in succession, *provided, nevertheless, notwithstanding*, the Delaware does not encroach on our territory. Some time has elapsed since we have heard the merry song of the boatmen floating down the noble river; and we eerily greet them. It is the harbinger of a lively market and a flush of money once more; and the hills surrounding us, are loaded with any quantity of lumber, which our citizens are willing to exchange for the ready, and our streets are filled with it of all descriptions, which has only been waiting for a freshet to waft it down to a market.

NOVEL LAW CASE.—The Cincinnati American of the 22d ult. gives the report of a trial for perjury, which was lately determined in the Court of General Sessions in Hamilton County, Ohio, and which exhibits a degree of rancor, and vindictiveness on the part of the prosecutor, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel, in the legal annals of the present age. It was, as already mentioned, an indictment for perjury against J. L. Chapman, a young student of medicine, who had lately made a runaway match with the daughter of Richard S. Wheatly, who was the prosecutor! It appeared that Wheatly, the prosecutor, resides in Louisville, Kentucky, and Chapman, the son-in-law, in Cincinnati. The latter became acquainted with the daughter of the prosecutor, in August last, at the mansion of a common acquaintance on the Kentucky side of the river, near Cincinnati, where she was on a visit. Being mutually well pleased with each other, he prevailed on the young lady to come to Cincinnati and '*get married.*' The law of Ohio requires that (when the consent of the parent is not given) the young lady must be 18 years of age before she can marry. It also enjoins that a license be procured from the Clerk of the Court before the marriage can be legally celebrated. In obtaining this license, the defendant made oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that his intended wife was 18 years of age. And it was for taking this oath, albeit with that limitation, that Wheatly instituted the prosecution for perjury against his son-in-law. The cause excited great interest in the public mind, and produced, as was quite natural 'very general indignation against the prosecutor.'

On the part of the state, it was satisfactorily established that the lady was but seventeen years of age: Also, that she had so stated her age in presence of defendant; but that statement was in the course of a "joking conversation" with some young ladies, on the subject of "old maids." On behalf of the defendant, it was in evidence that she had, in his presence, stated her age to be over eighteen years; and that "when the officer went to arrest the defendant, a few hours after the marriage, she exclaimed, as soon as the cause was made known, "it was not his fault but mine." It was also proved that her appearance indicated at least 18 or 19. And further, that the prosecutor had made a proposition to defendant that if he would "make over his wife's property to him [Wheatly] the prosecution would be dismissed. It was also in evidence, that Wheatly, the father-in-law, in answer to the expostulations of a friend against persisting in a course which of necessity would send the defendant to the penitentiary, where his daughter would undoubtedly follow her husband—rejoined, that "he did not care if she went to hell, so that he could punish Chapman!"

The young lady is represented as q... and engaging in her manners; and at the... instion before the Mayo..., (says the... American,) "she exhibited the deepest... at the unlooked for event, and clung with... ing eyes and all the fondness of a daughter... to the neck of her husband, protesting... rence, and the cruelty of the prosecutor."

The trial lasted a whole day—and... with true feeling as well as justice, after... sence of five minutes, returned a verdict... GUILTY.

KIDNAPPING.—We learn from the... town Herald, that a man named Fin... Klouse, was convicted on Friday... Criminal Court of Washington county... a charge of Kidnapping. His trial... moved to that place, from Allegany... which the prisoner resided and where... had been committed. It appears that... enveigled a colored man, in his employ... ing to a citizen of Virginia, and had... to Louisville, (Ky.) and there sold... negro trader from Louisiana. "From... confession (says the Herald) this... only villany he had been guilty of... once been a pirate on the high seas... sentenced to ten years imprisonment... tentiary.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 29.—A gentle... the south came passenger in the... from Fredericksburg on Saturday... —his trunk, containing a quantity... bacco, was placed in the baggage room... the boat. Upon the arrival of the... past one o'clock, A. M. at this place... the gentleman was in his berth, a... the baggage room opened, and... trunk, landed on the wharf. The... ceeded on to Washington, when it... vered that the stranger had stolen... Pursuit was immediately made, but... robber has not been detected. The... hoes found on the Commons north... cut open, and rifled of its contents.

MURDER OR RAID.—No discovery... been made fastening on any individual... of having been accessary to the killing... the unfortunate Scotsman who recently... at Richmond, and was found... wood, in a manner which leaves on... mind that he was foully murdered. The... mond Enquirer says that this is a... murder which has been perpetrated... the last place to which the deceased... before he disappeared. Six hundred... ward is offered, by a subscription of... zens of Richmond, two hundred by... der Reid, brother of the deceased, and... dred by Mr. David Barclay, a Scotsman... detection of the murderer or murderers.

From the Norfolk Herald, of Nov...

We were yesterday given the... murder committed a few days ago... bourhood of Moyock, Currituck... and although we cannot doubt the... in substance, yet, for particular... deem it advisable to suppress, for... the name of the individual alleged to... mitted the horrid act. Our informant... that he rode home with a neighbor's... servant, a free, but indented negro... out to take the horses as they reached... and taking that of his master first, the... dividual flew into a great rage, and... boy should have taken his horse first... ly seized a paling, and attacked him... who picked up a shovel and warded... until ordered by his master to get out... of his infuriated assailant, and he then... Thus disappointed in wreaking his... geance on the inoffensive negro, he... house to get a gun, swearing he'd... him; but the owner of the house had... hid it. Determined, however, not to... in his fiend-like intention, he mounted... rode three miles to the house of a... tance, from whom he borrowed a gun... turning in the evening, deliberately... the kitchen where the boy was, and... dead on the spot. He then re-... horse and absconded. What the... the testimony against him is we... ed; but we learn that the verdict... charges him with having committed... He is said to be from New Jersey, of... able family, but grossly addicted to... —in a far gone-fit of which, it is... may readily be credited) he put... homicide. Our informant states that... was, or is now, in this borough, but... to New York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—The ship... of the Line of packets from the... York, sailed yesterday for New... last, not being able to obtain a... ton or a cask of Rice on freight, for... fortnight, and offering to take only... The River still continues low, and... of Cotton are principally by wagons.

The Charleston, S. C. Courier... states it as an unusual occurrence... yet without frost in that quarter. It... is added are as fresh as in the spring... dies are enjoying their delicious... nectaries of flowers, and the bees... collecting their winter supplies. The... timics healthy—two white persons... during the last week, and one... ago.

The United States ship Natchez... ton, Esq. commander, was at R... Nov. having arrived from a cruise... N. was investigating with the U... Island, into the causes which led... mander of the Fort in the Harbor... an American brig, several of... pierced her hull, and injured the...

FROM LAGUIRA.—We have... from Laguira, dated October 27, to... Olive, at Philadelphia. The... lief that Colombia (under Bolivar)... la will ultimately become reconciled... union upon a similar principle... States.

The Congress of Venezuela... has adjourned, after forming... many respects a good one, and... that formed at Bogota for Colombia... to regard to religion, which is... mollied.

A new tariff has been likewise... alterations in the old as to... amounts to almost a prohibition... been published. It goes into... ands, 1st January—1st March... and 1st May from Europe. ... from the United States six... quote a few articles. Tallow... per quintal to be $3; Tallow Candles... to be $6 25; Brown Soap, ... cent. on a valuation of 8 pi... qt. Flour had been reduced from... to $4. Real Havana Segars... 1000 duty.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The N. Y. EVENING POST... of the Callao division, which... instrument in bringing about the... in Columbia, published on the... manifesto in a pamphlet of 50 pages... cause and enumerating the... them to it. They deny that the... proceedings was to recal the... head of affairs, and protest in... ner that they only desired... lives which were threatened, ... government from the tyranny... with the help of a military force... gota, over-awed the executive... the people.

The Callao battalion was... government from Antioquia, ... gota. Its officers were treated... soon became the subject of...

...party; spies were placed over ...posts which they guarded taken ...made. They petitioned to be d... was refused. Soon after, the ...ter, the political opinions of which ...those of the Callao battalion, ...the city, and permitted to con... their flag of *Liberty or Death*, ...gany motto, was forbidden by law... taken by the government, was, to ...battalion from the city. Arriv... ships another came to their hands, ...to proceed to the province of ...to be disbanded. The departure ...occasioned a protest from the offi... alone, but the order for disbe... and great indignation. On the 15th ...representation was sent to the Exe... signed by the officers of the batt... other persons assembled at Ca... explaining that the ministry had ...from the least popular and least ...ty in the state, that it had violated ...so in appointing to judicial and ...al offices, young men as favorites, ...required by the constitution—that ...some chiefs and officers the mi... appointed by law, while it had ...ers of others—that it had permit... of Bogota to hoist the standard ...that its order to dissolve the bat... was only for the purpose of de... chiefs of its officers to the knives ...of the 25th of September—that ...conspirators of the 25th of Sep... the command of troops at Bu... various public offices—and that, ...was no safety for the lives of those who did not belong to ...power. The representation there... 1st. That the ministry should ...with the exception of Borrero, Mi... Foreign Affairs. 2d. That the batta... should be made equal in numbers ...troops in Bogota. 3d. That a com... of the past on both sides should ...4th. That the conspirators of ...1828, should at least be sent from ... That Urdaneta should be made ...Bar. On the 13th of August, a st... was made upon the governm... individuals in the towns of the ...Cundinamarca, of which Bogota ... Several attempts to negotiate ...the part of the government, but ...not meet the demands of the divi... Nine days afterwards, on the ...ult. a decisive action took place ...miles from Bogota. The Callao ...sted of 880 men, under V. G. Fi... Government troops of 680. The ...ition hours, and ended in the fri... The loss of Mosquera was 3 ...illed, and 532 privates taken pri... prisoner, 21 officers, and 218 pri... The loss on the side of Bolivar ...was 19 privates killed, and 2 offi... 1 private wounded. The next day ...arrived, and Mosquera refusing any ...to cede the functions of President, the ...and the supreme authority tempo...

...Post.

...LADELPHIA:

...nday, Dec. 4, 1830.

To Correspondents.

...ution expressed in "Scribbler's" ...prompts in excellent feelings, but will ...that the praise may be attributed to ...ent persons!—In such a case its pub... would be more injurious than beneficial. ...and drawings by a young lady are to ...ived.

—The modesty of the author ap... ...ervalue his own performance; we ...able for publication—it is, however, ...this week.

...knowledge the reception of the follow... ...mmunication for the CASKET PREMI... ...will receive the attention of the ...ors are to judge of their respective ...has been thought advisable to extend ...ed for receiving the contributions ...ust.

TALES.

...ella—By Norus. ...the North—By a Country Scholar. ...and Sophia—By M. L. C. ...and the Mountains. ...son. ...the Old Colony—By Nella. ...ne—By M. R. ...Rose—By H. C. M. ...Lady Norfolk.

ESSAYS.

...ence—By F. F. C. T. ...Things—By Autus. ...ecovering distinguished honours ...ecollections—By M. B. B.

BIOGRAPHIES.

...ancis Greene—By J. B. B.

POETRY.

...ence—By Athens. ...—By G. B. ...and Hail. ...Lebanon. ...Hill Mountain—By Nicholas. ...Sunday an Evening Walk—By Tyro. ...—By do. ...Patrick's Song—By Columbia. ...Resurrection—By Clinton Bard. ...Day—By W. W. M. ...and Oblivion—By A Student. ...—By A. F. B. ...—By Iris.

DEATH BY POISON.

...has been in circulation among us, that ...lady administered arsenic to her hus... ...the intention to commit murder.—...statutory and erroneous statements ...made of this circumstance, but the ...upon whom may be relied on for their ...as they are derived from evidence ...before an alderman of this city. For ...reasons, we withhold, at this time, the ...of the parties concerned—and while we ...to gratify public curiosity, we will ...much respect as possible for private ...A few days ago a little boy, aged about ...called at the shop of an apothecary ...in part of the city, and demanded ...cents worth of arsenic. The ...excited suspicion in the mind of ...attending in the shop, and, in... he delivered to the boy Phos... the effect of which on the bu... is similar to that of common salts... morning a girl came to another apo... ...up in the neighbourhood, and de... some poison under the name of ...It was given to her, after the paper ...was inscribed with the words ...—Poison." On the evening of the ...Dr.— was called on to visit Mr ...person same supposed to be pois... ...found him in a state of complete ...almost without pulse. He enquired ...what had been taken by the patient. ...no satisfactory answer; he employ... ...remedies used in such cases, bu... ...had small hopes of any salutary effect. Mr. C— died, and when the body was opened, the viscera, &c. removed every doubt, if any existed, that he had been poisoned. The testimony of a lady who was a near neighbour to Mr. C——, went to corroborate the fact previously related. Mrs. C——, came to the witness, and requested the latter to come into her dwelling, to which the witness consented. Mr. C. appeared very languid, but spoke rationally. Mrs. C. took witness aside, and showed a white powder, enquiring at the same time if she knew what it was.—Witness tasted the powder, and professed her ignorance of its name and qualities. Subsequently, looking at the paper, she discovered the endorsement—"Arsenic—Poison,"—but did not mention her discovery to Mrs. C. Mrs. C. then said, "It is poison, and he is a dead man,"—and afterwards signified a wish that the witness should come in again at night, "if any thing should take place" The boy and girl who had been employed in procuring the drugs, were present—the counsel for the prisoner objected to their examination as their youth and incapacity rendered them, in his opinion, incompetent witnesses. The alderman determined to give the case another hearing before the committal of the prisoner.

THE AMERICAN CALCULATOR.

By an advertisement in another column, our readers will observe that Mr. Davis has taken out a copyright for a new system of arithmetic, which appears to be an improvement on former systems. Whatever conduces to the advancement of youth in learning, either by simplifying or so explaining by clear rules as to make arithmetic more easily comprehended by the learner, is important and ought to be appreciated. In the compilation of this work, the author, Mr. Slocumb, seems to have adopted the Spartan maxim—"That the things most important in the education of youth, are those that will be most useful when they become men." He has therefore omitted some of the useless and perplexing subtleties that once encumbered the arithmetics, and enlarged on branches calculated to give a more comprehensive and perfect knowledge to the learner. Among other improvements to which the author invites the attention of readers, is the method of calculating *Interest*, which is new, and founded on a principle believed to be correct—"the rule of Practice, the illustration of the reason and nature of the *Roots*, the application under the rules generally, and the *Promiscuous Questions* at the close of the book." The work has received the approbatory signatures of many teachers and gentlemen of note in the western country; and we believe, from the examination we have been able to give, that it merits them; that it is deserving of the attention of all teachers, and will prove useful wherever introduced. Of its coming into general use the publishers appear to be satisfied, having caused it to be stereotyped. It is well printed, with a fair type, on good paper, and is done up in a more neat and substantial manner than is usual in books of this class.

The liberal benefaction of ten dollars by P. L. to the distressed widow was received and presented to her. It was indeed a seasonable relief; besides enabling her to recover her clothing and some of the necessaries of life, pledged to support existence, if will aid in the coming inclement season to render her comfortable; the aspirations of the widow and orphan, whose hearts have been made glad, will be raised for the choicest of Heaven's blessings on their unknown benefactor.

MRS. ANNE ROYAL.

We have again been honoured with a visit by this literary leviathan, and are happy to find that she continues sprightly and vigorous, notwithstanding her immense labours, and sacrifices for the good of her country. She assures us that the insolent letter from Pittburg, published last week, is "false"—that she was struck over the head with the butt end of a heavy whip, and that blood was drawn from her cheek; the scar of the wound is still visible.

We regret to learn from Mrs. R. that "all the editors in the United States have been corrupted and bought up by the *Bank*, and that the liberties of our country is about to be totally destroyed" by this terrible event. She, however, is determined to remain firm to her integrity, and to "break" with all her old friends, without regard to her personal sacrifices, for the welfare of her beloved country, and the salvation of its government. We have to mourn for the National loss, incurred by the destruction of the whole edition of her last Black Book, in consequence of the loss of the vessel, in which it was sent round from Washington to Alabama.

FUEL.—Mr. Bull has estimated the quantity of coal and wood consumed in Philadelphia in one year, [from March 1826 to March 1827] as follows—Wood, 140,150 cords; Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, 22,545 tons; pine charcoal, 320,000 bushels; Richmond coal, 95,000 bushels; and Liverpool coal, 30,465 bushels. The entire cost of this fuel was $880,043. Estimating the population at that time at 125,000 the result would be about $7 as the average cost of fuel to each individual.

COMIC ANNUAL.

If the word "comic" signifies that a thing is calculated to raise laughter, the title is surely very appropriate. They who laugh much, easily find subjects for merriment, nor are they very choice of the quality of the viands set before them. For broad humour, the "comic annual" ranks high among books of a similar kind; if any thing of a similar kind has ever been produced. The plates, in general, contain at least as much wit as the reading—and the latter is not deficient in the article.

UNION CANAL.

The board of managers of the Union Canal have made a report by which it appears that the affairs of the company are in a most prosperous condition, and that many great and useful additions have lately been made to the canal. The Great Dam in particular is mentioned as a very extensive and important undertaking, planned with much ingenuity and executed with great skill, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Lehman, Resident Engineer.—The whole amount of tunnage which passed the Canal from the 1st Nov. 1829 to 1st Nov. 1830, was 41,024 tons, viz: 5,766 tons of Flour, 4,205 of Wheat, 1,160 of Iron, 1,038 of Coal, 12,807 of Lumber, 3,930 of Gypsum, 2,177 of Salt, 3,358 Seeds, Butter, Lard, Leather, &c. 3 592 Merchandize &c. &c. The amount of cash received for tolls, during the same time was $85,132 82.

From the New York American.

We perceive that Master Burke is named upon the bills for to-night as one of his best parts. After seeing the astonishing performance of this wonderful child on Monday, we hardly know how to express our admiration of his powers, with the proper reservations becoming the critical dignity. He supported the arduous part of Shylock throughout, without once departing from the character of the old usurer in look, gait, or gesture, to a degree that (to speak paradoxically) almost destroyed the effect of the exhibition by making the audience forget the boy in his playing—the arch and skilful child, in the forbidding character he represented. And when he afterward came bounding upon the stage, divested of his Jewish gaberdine, we can readily believe that not a few doubted whether the ingenious bright looking little urchin before them, was really the same who a moment previous had almost made them sympathise in the disappointed malice of the shrivelled and heart-broken old Jew. In speaking thus we have no idea of asserting that the powers of a boy of twelve are equal to the full representation of Shylock; but those who have not seen little Burke may imagine, from the effect produced by his acting in this part, how extremely clever he must be to triumph so effectually over the incongruity of such an assumption of character. That he succeeded in the attempt will not be doubted by any one who observes the unfailing attention with which the little tragedian is listened to throughout the whole of the play, and hears those around him discussing the various passages of his acting, his reading, &c. with as much earnestness as if they were passing upon the efforts of a Kean or a Macready.

In 'The March of Mind,' the afterpiece on Monday, which was written expressly for Master Burke, he played *six* characters, two of which, an Irishman and an Italian, were as decidedly marked by national peculiarity as any attempt of the kind we have seen upon the stage. There was a fund of humour in other sufficient to have set up a half a dozen theatrical Gauls and Hibernians, upon the terms that they usually treat with the public.

In this piece, the two accomplishments of music and dancing, which Burke possesses to a rare degree, are brought into play. Of the first, we advise the lovers of musical skill to go and judge for themselves; and of the last we will only say, that it is infinitely better than the exhibitions of the same kind, which our audiences so indefatigably encore night after night.

NOVEL INCIDENT.—At the Park street church, last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Beecher rose to commence his sermon on Political Atheism, he was interrupted by a person named Booth, who is, as we understand, an inspector of the customs, rising from his seat and addressing the preacher: "Before your Honor proceeds, I should like to ask you one question." (a short pause during which there was some agitation occasioned by so novel a proceeding, when the speaker resumed) "I should like to know whether the discourse is to be extemporaneous or whether you intend to publish it. If it is to be extemporaneous, I am prepared to take notes of it; if it is to be published, I have not to give myself any trouble about it." The Rev. Clergyman very properly declined replying, and having requested his audience to be seated, commenced his discourse, which he was permitted to conclude without further interruption.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Booth and Mrs. Flynn have been engaged at this theatre. This evening, for Mrs. Knight's benefit, Hamlet. Hamlet, Mr. Booth—Ophelia, Mrs. Knight. Perfection; or, the Lady of Munster.—Kate O'Brian, Mrs. Knight.

Mrs. Sharpe's benefit on Monday, when Hackett will appear.

Mr. Forrest has been engaged for a few nights.

Mr. Graham will commence his course of Lectures at half past 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening next, and continue every evening till completed, in the German Reformed Church in Race street, near Fourth.

Select Boarding School,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Near Hartsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

MR. S. LONG, a Graduate of Jefferson College proposes to receive, under his personal care and instruction, upon the first of January, 1831, Twelve Young Gentlemen, to be prepared either for business or for the higher classes of College. His residence upon the Old York Road, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Hartsville, and not more than half a mile from the seat of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, is in every respect eligible.

He pledges his best efforts for the moral and intellectual improvement of the youth who may be entrusted to his care; and refers for character and ability to the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. R. B. Beiville, in the vicinity of Hartsville, to the Rev. M. Boyd, of Frankford, Wm. Neill, M. D.; Messrs. James Fassit, Thomas Hart, Paul Beck, Ambrose White, John R. Neff and Matthew Newkirk, Esqs. in Philadelphia, to the following recommendatory note, received from the President of Jefferson College:—

Canonsburg Oct. 2d, 1830.

The bearer, Mr. S. Long, has gone through a regular course in this College, received his first degree, (A. B.) at the late commencement, has maintained an unexceptionable moral and christian character—is a regular member of the Presbyterian Church, in full communion.—Should Mr. Long incline to devote himself to teaching, we most cordially recommend him as an accurate scholar in every department, and well qualified to engage as a Teacher of Languages or Mathematics. We are of opinion few persons can be found whose talents and acquirements are equal.

MATTHEW BROWN, D. D.
President of Jefferson College.

The Terms, including Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Fuel, Beds and Stationary, are 120 Dollars per annum.
dec 4—4t*

TWO OR THREE LADIES,

COULD be accommodated with BOARDING in a private family, in a genteel part of the city, where there are no other boarders. Enquire at No. 215 South Fifth street. dec 4—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1814.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Situations, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good contracted Girl, 15 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 20 and 2 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several Apprentices to different business. *Orders received for Coal of a superior quality*
dec. 4—4t*

VISITING CARDS.

VISITING Card Plates engraved, and Cards printed in every variety of style, and with the greatest care, at
dec 4—tf McKEWAN'S, No. 66 Chesnut street.

London and American

ANNUALS AND POCKET BOOKS FOR 1831.

LONDON ANNUALS for 1831:—The Gem, Forget-Me-Not, Winter's Wreath, Friendship's Offering, Juvenile Forget-Me Not, Christmas Box.

AMERICAN ANNUALS for 1831:—The Token, Atlantic Souvenir, Pearl, Comic Annual.

POCKET BOOKS for 1831:—The Table of Memoirs, Ladies' Tablet, Memento, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, The Remembrancer, Ladies', Do. Gentlemen's.

JOHN McKEWAN Jr.
dec 4—tf 66 Chesnut street.

New Music.

THE Christmas Vesper Hymn—words by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont—Air from La Dame Blanche, with variations. Waltzes, by Weber—Airs, by a Lady. Page. Just published and for sale by
JOHN EGGAR,
dec 4—tf 68 South 4th street.

ALMANACK.

1830. DECEMBER	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
6 Saturday	7 20	4 50	5 20	
5 Sunday	7 21	4 50	6 4	
4 Monday	7 21	4 49	6 51	
7 Tuesday	7 22	4 49	7 35	
8 Wednesday	7 22	4 48	8 14	
9 Thursday	7 24	4 47	10 49	
10 Friday	7 23	4 47	11 25	

MARRIED.

At Friends' Meeting House, in Green's street, on the 2d inst. GEORGE COWPORT, of Bucks county, to SUSAN, daughter of Abraham Lower, of this city.

At Cow Neck, Long Island, Oct 27, by the Rev. Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. JACOB SEAMAN, to Miss ELIZA JARVIS, daughter of the late David Jarvis, of Cow Neck.

At Friends' Meeting, held on Cherry street, 12 mo. 1st JAMES RAYNES, of Wilmington, Del., to SARAH BURGE, youngest daughter of George Burge, of this city, both from England.

On the 30th ultimo, at Friends' North Meeting House, WATSON JENKS, to JULIANNA, daughter of Jacob Justice.

On Saturday, 27th ult by Isaac Bodine, Esq Mr JACOB LONG, to Miss ANN VANHORN, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 25th ult. at Friends' Meeting House, Green street, WILLIAM AIREY, to PHEBE HUSTLER, both of the N. Liberties.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. CYRUS WILSON, to Miss MARY GRIGGS, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, 28th inst by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. DEBRIX KEARNEY, of Smyrna, Del., to Miss ELIZA APPS, of this city.

On Thursday, the 25 inst. by Thomas M. Bush, Esq. Mr. CHARLES JEANES, to Miss MARY CASSADAY, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, to Miss SIDNEY BUCK, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, the 25th inst by the Rev Edward Ballister, WILLIAM A. BLANCHARD, to MARIA E. daughter of Capt. John Hutchinson, all of this city.

On the 17th instant, by James Anderson, Esq. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss LYDIA LEWIS, of Philadelphia county.

In Boston, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Mr NATHAN UPHAM, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY R. BRADLEE.

Wednesday, 24th inst, by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Mr. CHARLES A. HILDEBRAND, of Bremen, to Miss SOPHIA B. WILSON, of Philadelphia.

On the 23d inst. by Benjamin Hutchinson, Esq. Mr. CANNUTAS FANNESS, late of Manchester, Eng. to ANN PATHAMUS, of Kensington, Philadelphia County.

On Tuesday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. Bartholomew Weed, Mr. WILLIAM CORSON, of Bedgeton, N. J. to Miss ELIZA NORTON, of the District of Southwark.

On Monday evening, 22d inst. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Rev. LEVI SCOTT, of West Chester, to Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 1st inst. EMILY NORTH, daughter of Alexander Benson, aged 5 years and 8 months.

In Chester, Pa. on Sunday night last, very suddenly, Mr JOHN HART.

In West Chester, Pa. on Tuesday morning, the 23d ultimo, CHARLES PAXSON, infant son of Wm. Darlington, Esq.

In Claverack, N. Y. Mrs. LUIS COOK, aged 106 years and 7 months.

Last Saturday SARAH CRESAP, infant daughter of William C. Bowers aged 15 months.

On Friday, the 26th inst. Mrs. SUSANNAH, wife of Samuel Collins. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 37 Almond street.

In Washington, on the 14th inst. at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Sister MARY JAMES, (CATHARINE CECILIA TYLER, of Boston,) in the 19th year of her age. A solemn dirge was performed for the repose of her soul, at St. Patrick's Church on the 24th inst.

On the 26th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Casper Heft.

On Thursday night, the 25th ult. leaving a widow and two small children, Mr. HAMILTON STARR.

On board the ship Tobacco Plant, [Capt Frazier,] on her passage from Montevideo to Philadelphia, CHARLES B. HIDDSON, steward, coloured man, of consumption, was a native of Philadelphia.

On the 25th ult. JAMES CHAPMAN, seaman, a native of England. He fell from the brig Philadelphia, [Capt Hall,] and was lost. The brig was coming up the Delaware, and off Chester Island, at the time the accident occurred.

In Nassau, N. H. widow HANNAH HALE, aged 84; she was married in her 14th year, and was the mother of 16 children, grandmother of 83, great grandmother of 130, and great great grandmother of one.

In the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, on Friday night last, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH GILLMAN, wife of Thomas R. Coleman, Esq and daughter of the late David Cassat, Esq of that place.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult. JAMES SELBY, Jr. Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, 23d instant, ALFRED VAN DYKE, of New Castle, Del.

On Tuesday morning, the 30th ult. ELIZABETH W. daughter of Pearson Perrill, in the 14th year of her age.

Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs CHRISTIANA SYNG, wife of Hugh D. Hagen, in the 35th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 30th Nov. Mr. LYDE THOMPSON, aged 68 years.

On 29th ult. from a stroke of palsy in the 80th year of his age, BENJAMIN COLLINS, formerly a respectable painter of this city.

Nov. 26, Mrs. ELIZA S. NEAL, wife of Mr. John Neal.

On Monday morning, 29th ult. after a short illness, Mr ISRAEL U. GEORGE, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. MARY, daughter of Andrew Keyser, aged 6 years and 1 month.

On the 27th ult after a lingering illness, Miss LOUISA W. MILLER.

On Saturday evening, after a lingering illness of the consumption, Dr. JOHN BRADLEY, aged 41 years.

At Boston, on Thursday last, the Hon. WILLIAM WETMORE, aged 80 years.

On the 25th ult., of apoplexy, aged 60 years, ANN JONES; leaving full assurance of a happy change. She has only

"Paid the debt we ALL to nature owe,
In leav'ng this world of misery and woe;
Has doubtless landed on that peaceful shore,
Where sorrows cease and pain can try no more."

Last Sunday morning, Miss ELIZABETH RUTHERFORD, in the 15th year of her age.

Weep not, weep not—though her spirit has fled,
And calmly she sleeps with the sainted dead.
Mourn not, mourn not—though she's left you in tears,
Nor grieve that she's left you in earlier years.

Yet oft, when I think of the pleasure I've known
In the kindness she oft to her tenderness shone,
One thought of the hours she oft would beguile,
And call to each lip a sweet welcome smile.

Yet she sleeps—yes, sleeps in the land of her birth,
And calmly she rests beneath the cold earth;
Yet her memory's enshrined in each friendly heart,
Yes, cherished on family that it never will part.

Mrs. S. Lochrey,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers and the ladies generally, that she has removed to No. 207 Walnut street, above Tenth, where she will pay the greatest attention to Ladies' Dress Making.
dec 4—tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Union Canal Lottery

CLASS Number 23, for 1830, to be drawn at the Philadelphia Arcade, on Saturday, the 18th of December, 1830—Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51 prizes of	$50
1	10,000	51	40
1	5,000	51	30
1	1,000	100	25
1	1,000	102	20
5	500	1428	10
5	400	1445	5
10	300		
20	200	1853 Prizes.	$13,280
35	100	2625 Blanks.	

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25—Eighths 62½ cents.

MAGNIFICENT.

Manley! Thrice Hail!!

$20,000, the grand high prize in the last Union Canal was sold by Manley in quarters—a quarter to Washington County, in Va.—a quarter sent to Centre County, Pa.—a quarter to Lebanon, Ohio—a quarter to Cape May County, N. J.

Lucky owners call on Manley for your cash.—'Tis worth a trip to Fourth street, Philadelphia.

All letters must be addressed to Reuben Manley & Co. No. 104 South 4th street Philadelphia.

☞ MANLEY & CO. sell for the Managers Yates & M'Intyre's. Tickets dec. 4—3t

N. Canfield & Co. Again!!!

COMB. of 1 10 34 ..capital of.. $15,000
" 35 51 61 10,000
" 57 31 36 5000

*All sold at the above rates by N. Canfield & Co. No. 29 South Third street.

Union Canal Lottery, No. 23, for 1830, draws on Saturday, the 18th December.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1	$20,000	5	500
1	10,000	5	400
1	5,000	10	300
1	1,000	20	200
2	1,000	35	100

Price of tickets only $5, halves $2 50, quarters $1 25. Orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO.
dec 4—3t Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Burlington, in the state of New Jersey, November Term, 1830,

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Second day, 10th of 1st month, (January,) 1831, on the Premises,

All that valuable Plantation or tract of Land, the property of Nathaniel Middleton, deceased, situate in the township of Chester, and county of Burlington, adjoining lands of Stokes Haines, George Browning, Enoch Middleton, and others; about ten miles from Camden, on the main road to Burlington city, and two from the river Delaware, containing one hundred and seventy acres, twenty of which is well covered with thrifty timber, thirty acres are well adapted for truck, and the remainder, being one hundred and twenty acres, the first rate land for grain and grass, in a high state of cultivation. It is divided into nine fields, and is fenced principally with cedar rails.

The improvements are, a large and convenient frame dwelling house, with cellar under the whole, and a well of good water, and pump under a shed near the door. A large barn and hay house, with a large portion of stabling, and a well and pump in the yard. A large crib or grain house, with other sufficient outbuildings. Two large apple orchards, of the best selected fruit in full bearing; three peach orchards; and a variety of other fruit trees; and a large asparagus bed recently planted. In the centre of the farm is a pond of water which never fails; and so situated that cattle can be watered to it from every field at any time without inconvenience. It is altogether a farm possessing the best advantages, is convenient to meeting, to mills, and to market, and in a very healthy neighborhood.

Also, will be sold on Thursday, the eleventh of first month (January) next, on the land, about ten acres of bank meadow, in the township and county aforesaid situate on Rancocus creek, about one mile below the mill bridge, adjoining lands of George Browning and others.—This property is well drained by ditches, and commensurates by a share with the tide water. It will be sold in two lots of five acres each, and is a very excellent and valuable piece of land.

It is presumed that few properties have been offered at public sale, more valuable to a Farmer and Agriculturist. The attention of the public is therefore respectfully solicited.

The Sale will be positive at the times specified, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by CHARLOTTE MIDDLETON, Administratrix.
JOB BRADDOCK, Administrator.

N. B. Persons desirous of viewing the properties will be shown the same by applying to Darling Conrow, Stokes Haines, or George Browning.
12th mo 4th, 1830.—6t

Store and Lumber Yard.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Fourth day, the 29th December, the property occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Pennsylvania side of the river Delaware, five miles above Trenton and about one hundred yards from the Canal, consisting of a store and dwelling house attached, and office and stabling and carriage house. The lot is upwards of five hundred feet front, and will be sold altogether or divided, as will best suit the purchasers.

Also, at the same time, the best landing on the river, within five miles. The buildings are good, and in a complete state of repair. The stand is a good one for the sale of store goods or lumber, a considerable quantity of stone coal may also be sold. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES STAPLER.
Yardleyville, Bucks county, Pa. Nov. 25.
dec 4—4t*

MRS. NONES

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she continues her Seminary for the Spanish and French Languages for Young Ladies, at her dwelling, No. 107, the first brick house above the corner of Vine street, south side.

TERMS.

Private Lessons ..... $10 per quarter.
Two ladies in a class ..... 8 do.
Four or more in a class ..... 6 do.

Spanish conversations, for the improvement of those who have some knowledge of the language, will be held three times a week, at 5 dollars per quarter.
dec 4—3t*

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH WATSON, late of the township of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having just demands against said estate, are desired to present them in regular order for settlement

ANNE WATSON, Administratrix.
WILLIAM WATSON, Administrator
dec 4—4t*

THE

COLD WATER SYSTEM.

THE following is an extract of a letter, to Mr. Clark of Baltimore:

Mr. Clark was afflicted with Deafness, and wrote for the Doctor's assistance: which assistance was sent per mail and cured him. And, at the same time wrote also, for his opinion, about drinking Cold Water: and the subjoined, is an extract of the Doctor's answer, to Mr. Clark.

Worthy Friend,

"A drink of fresh water, before breakfast, (or at any time of the day,) is as refreshing and healthy to the stomach, as 'tis to the face, after washing it! Then why not drink fresh water before breakfast? It is the best medicine that the *Giver* of all things has given to us, to restore lost appetite! But the *stupidity* and *folly* of man throws it to one side, scornfully—because it is cheap!—May be bad *for nothing!*—No good reason, has as yet, ever been given, for thus throwing away one of the greatest gifts, given to man."

"Mr. Clark, in your letter to me a wish is expressed to have my counsel put forth, clearly and explicitly.—This I have done, and will conclude, by earnestly remarking, that perhaps, some folks will tell you, that drinking cold water on an empty stomach, is not wholesome!—But don't mind what those *some folks* say. Tell them, that they know *nothing of all about it;* and do you only mind what I say. DANIEL L. GREEN.
Reading, State of Pennsylvania, September 10th, 1822.

COLD WATER
CURES
DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness
Is a disease of the stomach,—that is the *feverish heat*, of the stomach, naturally points out, and *cold water*, is, of course the remedy. For *cold* counteracts (*cures*,) heat.

'Tis the remedy of NATURE, herself.

'Tis a law, of GOD; which is *superior*, and goes before the Laws of Man.

Therefore:

Whenever you, feel an inclination, to drink spirituous liquor, (grog,) drink, cool, fresh WATER, and eat a cracker or piece of bread.

This,—is an effectual CURE, and in a very short time, you will make a sober man; out of the greatest

DRUNKARD.

1st. Cold water, put into the stomach is a substitute for spirituous liquor.

2d. Cold water quenches the *artificial* heat caused by drinking spirituous liquor.

3d. Cold water produces a *disgust* for spirituous liquor, and this very disgust, is the *object*—the *secret*—the *object* of cure.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Clark to the Painter for publication.

Mr. Painter,

Having great faith in Doctor Green's medical talents, (as he has sent me a remedy per mail, which cured me of deafness) on Thursday night I would write and ask his advice about my being given to "HARD DRINKING," and his answer contains, in substance, what I now write, and thank Providence, it has perfectly cured me of that dreadful *disease* called *drunkenness*.

I can now attend to my business, and can say that a sober life is a good life.—'Tis a saying of many things—'tis a saying of cash—'tis a saying of the constitution—'tis a saying of a man's *credit*—and what is more than all—'tis a saying of the SOUL, which is more precious than all the precious things in the WHOLE WORLD.
JAMES CLARK.

Baltimore county, State of Maryland, October 30th, 1824.

N. B. By publishing the above, Editors,—no doubt will receive the grateful thanks, of many a distressed parent and family, throughout the world—together with the blessing and the support of their subscribers also.
nov. 27—tf

Superior Strengthening Plaster.

THE celebrated Strengthening Plaster, for pain or weakness in the breast, back or side; also, for Hernia or affection, liver complaints, and dyspepsy, for sale at the north west corner of Market and Second streets.

This medicine is the invention of an eminent Surgeon, and in numerous are the instances in which the most salutary effects have been produced by it, that it is with the utmost confidence recommended to all who are afflicted with these distressing complaints. There is a condition annexed to the sale of this article, growing out of the best of reasons, trial, viz:—If the benefit above stated is not obtained the money will be returned. This we trust, when fairly considered, will be the strongest evidence that could possibly be given of their utility.—For sale by I. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Third streets.
dec 4—3m*

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Asthma, spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states, and was presented by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.—This certifies that my wife, having been troubled with the Asthma from her youth up, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pains and strictures across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed, she was advised to use the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past
Peckam, April 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN.

Sold by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cents; Joseph Stouse, corner of Second and Cedar streets; J. Fickwire, South Second, opposite German street. dec 4—3m*

MRS. CROSBY

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has opened a Seminary for the French Language and Music for young ladies, at her dwelling, No. 215 South Fifth street, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

TERMS.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, three lessons weekly ..... $10 per quarter.
Music six lessons weekly ..... 18 do.
French, three lessons weekly ..... 10 do.
Four or more in a class ..... 8 do.

French conversations, for the improvement of those who have some knowledge of the language, will be held three times a week, at 5 dollars per quarter.
dec 4—3t

Elexir Pectorale!

For the cure of Coughs Colds, Asthmas, Catarrh and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, the discovery of which originated from long experience in the study of Medicine, is entitled to confidence from the circumstance that it was used in the practice of a regular, well bred Physician, a number of years; and was offered to the public, after much solicitation and from the benevolent wish to alleviate some of the sufferings inherent to our nature. Unlike most Medicines of the day, there is no quackery about it, as the testimony of Physicians, who know it, will prove.

The following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. Hascom, will be of service to those who wish to find the most valuable Medicine for lung complaints:

To Dr. WATTS.—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who like myself have been, or now are, afflicted with Consumptive complaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a Cough which at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was attacked with hoarseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued. In July last [from the recommendation of a friend] I procured a bottle of the "ELIXIR PECTORALE," and [illegible] before I was [illegible] daily [illegible] between two and [illegible] For sale by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and by J. W. Fickwir, No 351 South Second street, Philadelphia. july 31—cod3m

THE CASKET OF FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT.

FOR 1830,

IN a variety of bindings and ornamented with numerous embellishments, will be ready for sale on the 1st of December. As the greatest care and attention have been bestowed on this work, and as the selections and original articles are thought to be of the first quality, we feel justified in recommending it to the public. It will be well suited for the usual Christmas and New Year's presents, and a more lasting, valuable and interesting book than any of the price. For the number of embellishments, and the variety of entertaining reading, it is believed it will bear a comparison, with any thing in the market.

Price, bound plain, $2 50—extra binding, $ 75 and 3 dollars. As but a small number of copies (more than to supply subscribers) will be printed hereafter, this will probably be the only opportunity of obtaining complete sets of the publication for this price.

Complete sets for 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830, or any of the volumes separately, can be supplied at the office,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

—1797—

A BACHELOR.

Yes, I did love the creature. Long I strove
To gain her sympathies, and woke her love;
She seemed to listen to my earnest prayer,
And I was happy. I could scan her fair
And beauteous coral lips and azure eyes,
And worship Heaven for the lovely prize.
* * * *
My suit I urged again; I pleaded strong,
That I myself might be enrolled among
The jewels of her gentle heart. She vowed
She surely washed me well; but, looking proud,
Whispered she was free, and would enjoy,
A while, her liberty, without alloy.
* * * *
Since—thrice five years are gone, and I am free, and *a*
la thé!

THALES, ONE OF THE WISE MEN OF GREECE.—A sophist wishing to puzzle him with difficult questions, the sage of Miletus replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with the utmost precision.

What is the *oldest* of all things? God, because he always existed.

What is the most *beautiful*? The world, because it is the work of God.

What is the *greatest* of all things? Space, because it contains all that has been created.

What is the most *constant* of all things? Hope, because it still remains with man, after he has lost every thing else.

What is the *best* of all things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.

What is the *quickest* of all things? Thought, because in less than a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the *strongest*? Necessity, which makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the *easiest*? To give advice.

What is the most difficult? To know yourself.

What is the *wisest*? Time, for it discovers all things.

The New York Dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper. The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose, and look as well as cambric ones. They are worn but one day; and are sold for a cent a piece.

A gentleman, one morning last week, asked a little barefoot boy, what his mother did for a living? "She eats cold victuals, Sir," was his reply.

A young lady, at present residing in Norristown, during her infancy was much entrusted to the care of a maiden aunt, to whom she became very much attached. She generally slept with her aunt, who made it a practice to instruct her in her prayers. One evening, kneeling at her aunt's feet, her little hands raised towards her maker, she was repeating, after her aunt, the Lord's prayer. When she came to the sentence, "Give us this day our daily bread," she suddenly dropt her little hands, and looking her aunt in the face, said, "Aunt Mary, hadn't we better ask him for a penny."

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.

During the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, the transportation of convicts to this country proved very great grievance. Dr. Franklin wrote to the Minister the thanks of the colonies for the most tender care of Britain to the country, so strongly manifested in this instance! and, as a satisfactory proof of [illegible] a collection of rattlesnakes, which he had [illegible] to his excellency [illegible] Majesty's English dominions, as the [illegible] to your Gentleman

JOSEPH'S BEAUTY.

According to the Mussulmans, Joseph was so handsome that no woman could see him without falling in love with him; which is some excuse for the extreme passion conceived for him by Potiphar's wife, whose name is not given in the bible, but whom the Mussulmans called Zoleikha. As they talked scandal about her in Egypt, and as the ladies of the country disapproved especially of her having given her heart to a slave, she invited a party of them to eat pomegranates with her. The ladies were all at table when Joseph made his appearance; and were so dazzled and agitated by his beauty, that, not knowing what they were about, they cut their fingers instead of the pomegranates!

A letter from an American gentleman at Paris, under date of Sept. 18, says:—

"You would be astonished to witness the ignorance that prevails in Europe, with regard to our country, and its institutions. Its extent and resources are beyond their comprehension. Our government is a perfect puzzle: and they cannot understand how twenty four sovereignties can form one; and yet each its own sovereignty. A surgeon in the British Army asked me what was the general language of the country. I replied the *Mohawk* was the native language, yet that those who were caught early, and tamed young, sometimes talked English. To another *Hinglishman*, who asked the same question. I replied, we talk the American language—a kind of antique English, such as was written by Addison and Johnson, and spoken by Burke and Pitt, but which I could not recognize as the legitimate English which I heard in common use in England. A Yorkshire-man, who was my fellow traveller on the top of a coach, upon learning I was an American, complimented me by saying, "Yees talke ez gued Hinglish as hi duz."—"Yees sur, hand hize cum to Yorkshire, said I, to perfect my hedication."

YOUTH'S MONITOR.

Mr. Samuel Fairclough, at thirteen years of age, hearing his grandfather, Mr. Samuel Ward, preaching on restitution, from the instance of Zaccheus, and often repeating, that the sin was not forgiven unless what was taken were restored, was so touched with remorse for the robbing of an orchard, that, after a restless night, he went to a companion of his, who was guilty of the same crime, and told him that he was going to Mr. Jude, the owner, to carry him twelve pence for his three penny worth of pears, of which he had wronged him. His companion, fearing whipping from his master, answered, "Thou talkest like a fool, Sam, for God will forgive us ten times sooner than old Jude will forgive us once." But Sam, being of another mind, went to Jude's house, confessed the injury, and offered the money. Jude pardoned him, but would take no money. This grieved him more; upon which he made application to his spiritual father, Mr. Ward, and opened to him the whole state of his mind, who received and treated him with great kindness and attention.

MORAL DARKNESS OF PARIS.

Mr. Wilder, who was very active in forming and carrying into effect the plans of the Paris Bible Society, states that he found many persons wholly ignorant of the existence of such a book as the bible. One of the most respectable merchants in Paris, on whom Mr. W called, and to whom he made known the intention of this Society to circulate the scriptures, with great simplicity inquired if he referred to the establishment of *some new periodical Journal*. On further information, he said he believed he had heard of the book, and inquired if it was not a narrative of two men named Isaac and Jacob. How little do we, who are educated under the influence of the bible, commiserate the condition of those who never heard of the way of Life and Salvation.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

On the 4th of August, 1706, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a violent storm of thunder and lightning arose in the district of Montpellier. In a field, about a mile from the town, a body of 900 French soldiers lay encamped. At a small distance from the camp, five of the soldiers were assisting a husbandman in gathering in the produce of the earth, for hire.—When the storm came on, the whole party took refuge under a tree, where the five soldiers began to blaspheme God for interrupting them in their labour; and one of them, in the madness of his presumption, took up his firelock, which he happened to have by him, and pointing it toward the skies, said that he would fire a bullet at him who sent the storm! Seized with horror at this blasphemous declaration, the husband man made all the haste he could to quit their company; but scarcely had he got to the distance of ten paces from the tree, when a flash of lightning struck four of the soldiers dead, and wounded the fifth in such a manner that his life was despaired of.

The sun sinks—and the earth closes her great eye, like that of a dying god. Then smoke the hills like altars;—out of every wood ascends a chorus;—the veils of day, the shadows, float around the enkindled, transparent treetops, and fall upon the gay, gem-like flowers. And the burnished gold of the west throws back a dearer gold on the east, and tinges with rosy light the hovering breast of the tremulous lark—the evening bell of nature.—*Jean Paul.*

If a person in whom we have been accustomed to place implicit confidence, and who we do not believe to have ever yet deceived us, does so once in the slightest particular by a falsehood, a subterfuge, or even a more *finesse*, the charm is broken for ever, and the person seems changed and deteriorated in all they do, even in their personal appearance, the very traits of their countenance, the character of their expression, and the sound of their voice.

There are numbers in the world who do not want sense to make a figure, so much as an opinion of their own abilities, to put them upon recording their observations, and allowing them the same importance which they do to those which others print.—*Shenstone.*

MODESTY, in a young female is the flower of a tender shrub, which is the promise of excellent fruits. To destroy it, is to destroy the germ of a thousand virtues, to destroy the hope of society, to commit an outrage against nature. The air of the world is a burning breath that every day blasts this precious flower.

STUDIOUS LIFE—(NOT UNHEALTHY.)—It is a great mistake to imagine that the pursuit of learning is injurious to health. We see that students men live as long as persons of any other profession. History will confirm the truth of this observation. In fact, the regular, calm and uniform life of a student, conduces to health, and removes many inconveniences and dangers, which might otherwise assault it, provided that the superfluous heat of the constitution be assuaged by moderate exercise, and the habit of the body be not overcharged with a quantity of aliment incompatible with a sedentary life.

They that govern most make least noise. You see when they row in a barge, they that do drudgery, work, slash, and puff and sweat; but he that governs, sits quietly at the stern, and scarce is seen to stir.

A German prince, travelling through France, visited the arsenal at Toulon, where the galleys are kept. The commandant, as a compliment to his rank, said he was welcome to set any one galley slave at liberty, whom he should choose to select. The prince, willing to make the best use of his privilege, spoke to many of them in succession, inquiring why they were condemned to the galleys? Injustic, oppression, false accusation, were the only causes they could assign; they were all innocent and ill-treated. At last he came to one who, when he had asked the question, answered to this effect, "My lord, I have no reason to complain. I have been a very desperate wicked wretch; I have often deserved to be taken alive upon the wheel. I account it a great mercy that I am here." The prince fixed his eyes upon him, gave him a gentle blow upon his head, and said,—"You wicked wretch, it is a pity you should be placed among so many honest men. By your own confession you are bad enough to corrupt them all; but you shall not stay with them another day." Then turning to the officer, he said, "This is the man, sir, whom I wish to be released."

The following is a correct report of an address delivered by the manager of a small theatre in Ireland, where Mr. Rae was engaged to perform. There were only three persons in the house:—"Ladies and gentlemen, as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all; the performances of this evening will not be performed; but they will be repeated again to-morrow evening."

EVERY MAN TO HIS OWN TRADE.—A butcher of eminence was lately in company with several ladies at whist, where, having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressing him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are stakes now?" To which, thinking of his business, he replied, "Madam, the best rump I cannot sell lower than a shilling a pound."

A SINGULAR PROCLAMATION.—The following anti-Jansenian rescript was publicly and in due form announced by the bellman, through the different streets of Armagh, a short time since: 'The inhabitants of Armagh are requested to take notice, that, *in consequence of the uncertainty of the weather*, the eclipse of the moon, which was to have taken place this evening, is *postponed* by order, until the full moon in October, of which due notice will be given.'

It is recorded of a fashionable fishmonger of the West end of the town, that having received a commission to send down fish for a grand dinner on a certain day, to a valuable customer in the county of Sussex, the disconsolate housekeeper acquainted her mistress at six o'clock that the London coach had made its appearance without the expected basket. After various murmurs touching the unpunctuality of tradesmen, a second soup was ordered to supply the deficiency. "Impossible, Madam!" replied the lady of the still-room, "it is too late;" and on looking out into the court-yard, she announced that a chaise and four had already arrived with some of the company; when lo! out stepped the conscientious Mr. ——, turbot in hand! The morning's market having afforded no fish worthy the table of Mr. H——, he had waited the arrival of his own carts, and to avoid disappointment immediately set out full gallop from London to the Forest.—*Court Journal.*

MARCH OF REGIMENT.—A correspondent, says a London Magazine, sent us the following colloquy, which he overheard a few days since between a dustman and a master-sweep in Gray's inn lane! "I tells you wot Tim," said the dustman, 'I shall cut that there free and easy; it's a growing quite low and vulgar.' 'So it is master Bob,' replied the sweep, 'you vos the only gentman as vos a gemman there last evening.'

FAT LIVING.—The vicarage of Wybunn, or Wimburn, in Cumberland, is of the following tempting value, viz. fifty shillings per annum, a new surplice, a pair of clogs, and feed on the common *for one goose!!!* This favoured church preferment is in a wild country, inhabited by shepherds. The service is once a fortnight. The clerk keeps a pot-house opposite the church, and when there is no congregation, the Vicar and Moses regale themselves at the bar.

TO DRY AND PRESERVE MEAT.—Cut the meat into pieces of several pounds each, taking out the bones, and dry it in a hot-house, eight feet long by four and a half wide, and five and a half high, heated by means of stoves to fifty-five degrees of Reaumur, and let it remain for 72 hours. Then plunge it in a bath of gelatine, and replace it in the hot-house until the moisture is evaporated. The gelatine forms a sort of varnish, but white of egg will do as well. When the meat is to be used, soak it in the water in which it is to be boiled for 12 hours, and boil only for a few minutes, which will be sufficient. Meat thus preserved will keep for a long time, and eats as well and as tender as fresh meat.

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 South Third Street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced Blue black, brown, olive, green, bronze, citron, claret, bottle green and olive green cloths and cassimeres,—with an assortment of pantaloon cassimere, plain and fancy silk velvets, valencia tuilinetts, English and French silk vestings.

Medical Students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Elastic Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail; linen collars, dickeys, suspenders, gloves, cravats, stockings, gilt and silver cravat clasps, &c. &c. sep 25—tf

Lebanon Garden.

JOHN PASCAL, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has purchased a lot of fine

Green Turtle,

directly from Nassau, N. P. to be served up, in soup, at LEBANON GARDEN, on Sundays and Mondays, at any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. Families supplied as usual. nov. 27—4t

Over Shoes.

THE subscriber has just opened a fresh lot of Gum Elastic over Shoes, comprising a choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, which in point of quality are a superior article. A good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes of various qualities. Shoes of any description made to order, at short notice.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
nov. 27—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

AT reduced prices by CHARLES OAT, at his Wholesale and Retail Cloth store, No. 10 North Fifth street, corner of South Alley, Philadelphia. nov. 27—3t

Just Published,

THE CASKET, FOR DECEMBER 1830.

EMBELLISHED with an elegant little page for the volume, a portrait of Louis Philippe I., King of the French; A View of Pennepack Bridge; A Cut of Embroidery, one of Aristolochia Serpentaria, and Music.

CONTENTS—Biography of Louis Philippe I., King of the French, with a portrait; Late Revolution in France; The Bear's Stratagem, Milford Bard; Female Fortitude; The Wife; The Scholar's Death Bed; The Quaker Wishing Hat; To Mr. W——, by Mary F; The Charm, by Mrs Hodge; King of the Netherlands; Pennepack Bridge; Embroidery on Muslin; The Portrait, L.; Import of the Dead; Inconstancy, Man's Characteristic; Duelling; The Cross of the South; Consumption; Punishment of the Knout; Royal Courtship; First and Last Born; School of Flora, Aristolochia Serpentaria; Wit and Sentiment; Music, Away, my Gallant Page, away.

POETRY.

The Pledge, Milford Bard; The Storm, Sigma; To Ellen, Milford Bard; Stanzas, Florabella; Parting Interview, Milford Bard.

Price $2 50 a year—published monthly by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
nov. 27—tf 112 Chesnut street Philadelphia.

J. HANCOCK & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS,

S. W. Corner of Third and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found a great variety of Adams' Patent Swelled Seam Windsor SEDSTEADS, furnished with Beds, Mattresses, Rattan Paliis, Bed Spreads, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Cases &c; elegant Boston Spring Seat ROCKING CHAIRS, Venetian and Transparent Window Blinds, Curtains, Carpets, and Cushions, of every description, made at short notice. Kiln dried Feathers constantly on hand.

J. H. & Co. respectfully invite the public to call and examine the work at their establishment before purchasing elsewhere, particularly the Bedsteads, they having been examined by good judges, and pronounced superior to any others now in use, being put together without screws, in such a manner that they can be taken down in one minute. aug 21—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the firm of STRYKER & POGUE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place, No. 97 Market street, by John H. Stryker, to whom those indebted to the late firm of Stryker & Pogue will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement, he being duly authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm.

JOHN H. STRYKER,
JOSEPH POGUE.
Philadelphia, November 24th, 1830. nov 27—tf

Black and Grey Caps.

THE Country Storekeepers throughout the State of Pennsylvania, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has a large assortment of CAPS, of every description, for sale, including

Otter,	CAPS.	Fur Seal,
Black Hair Seal,		Grey Hair Seal,
Morocco,		Silk,
Cloth,		Patent Leather,
Merino,		Bombazette,

Also, Stocks of all kinds, Fur Collars for Cloaks, Buckskin Vests and Drawers, Buffaloe Skins, Ladies' Fur Caps, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase for the purpose of retailing, may depend that the order will be punctually attended to, and the goods sent at prices as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other establishment in the United States. When not convenient to remit, a reference to a respectable dry good house will answer the same purpose as cash.

In all cases it is requested to state whether the Caps shall be forwarded by wagon or stage—the latter is preferable. N. SYLVESTER,
No. 8 South Sixth street, Philada., Manufacturer.
nov 27—3t

BARGAINS!

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 60, N. Second, four doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, offers for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, an assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for country merchants, housekeepers and others; among which are, rich gilt mantel and pier looking glasses, mahogany, pine and maple framed looking glasses, of all kinds, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, knives and forks, spoons ladles and skimmers, japan waiters bread baskets, snuffers and trays, plated castors, American black tin ware, such as coffee and tea pots, sugar, slop bowls, and cream cups, to match, making complete sets, warranted of superior manufacture—iron pots, skillets, Dutch ovens, and irons, coffee mills, frying pans, tea kettles, gridirons, superior plated and brass candlesticks, patent metal saucepans, tea kettles, pots, &c. Britannia metal ware, such as coffee and tea pots, signal lanterns, &c. &c.

☞ Country merchants, housekeepers and others, wanting the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call as above directed.

N. B. Looking glass plates for sale, separate from frames.

Looking glasses and picture frames manufactured to order, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the city free of porterage. nov 27—3t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it Remembered, That on the fourteenth day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, William Davis, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The American Calculator, or a concise System of Practical Arithmetic, containing all the *rules necessary for transacting the common business of life*; together with Questions for Examination, under each of the rules. Intended for the use of schools, and young men who may be desirous of obtaining further knowledge of this science. To which is added, a Short System of Book-keeping. By William Slocomb."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—and also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of learning, by *securing* the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

☞ **The American Calculator**

Is for sale, in any quantities, by M'CARTY & DAVIS, Philadelphia; W. & J. DAVIS, Zanesville, Ohio; and WILLIAM SLOCOMB, Marietta, Ohio; and is also sold, wholesale and retail, by booksellers and country merchants generally, in the middle and western states. nov 27—4t*

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.
HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, compound generally of resins and balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating, and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the diseases by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea and decoction; this has most frequently been imperfectly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, preventing its application in many cases, where it would otherwise have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines which have been selected as adjuvants.

Prepared and sold only by
GEORGE W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No 307 Market street, Philadelphia. oct 30—3m

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No 433 North Second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.
aug. 7—6m

DR. C. CLARK'S
PATENT
Thrashing Machine.

THIS valuable machine for thrashing all kinds of grain and hulling clover seed, was patented the 28th day of January, 1830. Since which time about 500 machines have been made and put in operation in this and the neighbouring states; and no doubt in a very short time it will be the only Thrashing Machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven to require much less power to thrash the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw in the beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain.

The machine may be seen in operation by horse or hand power, at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. daily; where machines, individual rights, districts and counties may be purchased of the patentee on reasonable terms.

The following are extracts from some of the many Certificates, on which full confidence can be placed.

Philad. County, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1830.

We have seen Dr. C. Clark's patent Thrashing Machine in operation. It will thrash nearly one bushel of wheat per minute with one horse perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man so as to thrash ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less, are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order. Signed,

JAMES ALLEN, DANIEL FLECK,
JOHN SUMMERS, JOSEPH RIGHTER.
Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., April 11th, 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only thrashes faster and cleaner, but is moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thrash thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed, THOMAS BRVERLY,
BENJAMIN BUSHNELL,
DAVID RUSSELL.
Frederick County, Va. July 1st, 1830.

I have owned Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machines erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. I thrashes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in a good condition for use. I have thrashed 25 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, which made 22½ bushels when cleaned; and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour; and is not liable to get out of order.

JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th, 1830.

DR. C. CLARK,—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small Thrashing Machine. Its performance was very good; we have thrashed about two thousand bushels. We have thrashed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours, &c. J. W. FLAGG.

Extract of a letter, dated
Chester County, Pa. Aug. 25th, 1830.

Dr. C. CLARK,—We have made an experiment on clover seed with that patent machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover seed out of the chaff as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operation said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL REINHART.

Many more certificates may be seen by applying at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where the machine is now manufactured.

By means of a publication in the public papers, made over the signature of Samuel Slater, cautioning the public not to purchase any other Thrashing Machine until they have seen his in operation—in consequence of which my sales may be injured in places where they will not see Slater's—I have therefore thought proper to say I have carefully examined his, and find it will bear no comparison with mine; and for the information of such as may not have an opportunity to examine for themselves, and convince the public of the merits of our machines, I have placed one thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Conley, corner of Vine and Fifth streets, which, if Mr. Slater or any of his friends will cover, I will meet him on the following terms, viz—With the same power, I will thrash two bushels of wheat to his one, with half the power, more than he can of either wheat or rye, to be done in a workmanlike manner. My machine shall only cost one half as much as his. The machines to be tried must be those now exhibited to the public.

C. CLARK,
nov 6—tf Green street, Philadelphia.

☞ The editors that have published Mr. Slater's advertisement, will please to insert the above three times in their respective papers, send one of the papers to the silversmith, and the bills to this office for collection, immediately.

Machine Cards.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Manufacturers in this section of country, that he has removed from Worcester, Mass. to Philadelphia, for the purpose of receiving orders for, and furnishing in this city, on any plan desired, all kinds of Machine Cards, from the best makers in New England. Having had a practical knowledge of the above business for many years, he hopes to supply the wants of those who may wish to purchase the articles, and respectfully invites such to call at No. 67 North Front street, before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and Cards forwarded to any place desired.
nov 13—tf* WM. H. HOWARD.

REMOVAL.

CALEB SHREVE has removed from No. 7 to No. 18 North Front street, and offers for sale, a general assortment of imported fancy and staple dry goods, with an assortment of domestic calicoes, white and brown shirtings and sheetings, tickings, 7 8 and 4 4 checks, linseys, flannels, cassnets, cloths, cassimeres, &c. for cash or approved credit.

CALEB SHREVE,
nov. 13—4t 18 North Front street.

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. Lemans Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Hatcher's Clappers and Cleavers, Felling Axes, Chisels, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 249 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

THE FEMALE SPECIFIC.
It has never failed.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter* or personally nov 27—1y

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other Teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Riddle, S. P. Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Steffee, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Mayberger, John Gegoe, Wm. S. Allen, Elijah Myers. June 12—tf

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Trusse

For the Relief and Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under this complaint, that his highly approved truss, adapted to the different species of the disease to which adults and children are subject, may be obtained at the Office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. oct 23—1y

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. sept. 11—6m

COMMUNICATION.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that E. MEGONIGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south west corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and with double the facility of any other system in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, offices of record, lawyers, &c., but form lady's letter hand, and for persons who write in a stiff, cramped style, as well as for nervous or tremulous persons, to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. His rooms are open from six, A. M. to ten, P. M. Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste. His system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a superior knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring Rule for Dr. and Cr.

☞ *EVENING CLASSES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.* oct 2—tf

Second Street House.

THIS new and commodious establishment, erected on the site of the old Sorrel Horse Tavern, No. 38 North Second street, between Market and Arch street, is now open for the accommodation of the public, by the subscriber, who, from the convenient and extensive accommodations of the building and the advantages of several private parlours, together with a desire on his part to oblige those who favour him with their custom, hopes will ensure him a share of public favour.—This establishment is in the centre of business, being near the auctions and many of the principal stores, and convenient to steamboat landings. Merchants and travellers will find it one of the most convenient situations in the city. Good stable yard and carriage house attached to the establishment.

A convenient Bath House is to be found opposite this establishment. GEORGE VOGEL.
oct. 9—3m

Fashionable Fancy Pearl
AND TORTOISE SHELL
COMB MANUFACTORY.

JOHN YARD, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, at No. 121 Chesnut street, a few doors below Fourth street.

The Fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are particularly invited to call and examine the articles manufactured by him, which, by judges, have been pronounced superior to any ever imported. He also assures them that his utmost endeavors shall be to please, and by punctuality and despatch to merit their patronage. His assortment consists of—

Pearl Fancy Carved Top and Side Combs,
Tortoise Shell Carved and Plain Top Side and Long do.
Pearl Mounted Reticules; Pearl Barrow Dessert and Fish Knives,
Spoons; Pierces, Crosses; Buttons, of various descriptions.

Besides a general assortment of Silver articles.

Persons trading to South America, and western merchants, would do well to call and examine his assortment nov 6—3mo

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.
june 26—tf S. POTTER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH COOPER, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the subscriber, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE COOPER, Administratrix.
JOHN HANSON,
JOSEPH POGUE, } Attorneys.
sept. 11—tf JOHN H. STRYKER,

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 300 North Second street, opposite William Metler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.
july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz.

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.
aug. 28—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventh day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, ALLEN WARD, of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The last imported Fashions, or improved in Philadelphia, and published by ALLEN WARD, No. 7 South Sixth street, October 7th, 1830."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

James Gowen's Wine Store.

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the *purest* Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz.

Old Genuine Madeiras, free from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at *very moderate prices*. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Monday, the 7th day of the twelfth month next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A SMALL FARM, situate in Township of Cheltenham, in the Montgomery, on the road leading from Jenkintown, about 5 miles from the former, and about 9 miles from Philadelphia, about 15 acres, part of which is Orchard and Meadland. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, stone barn and stable, with a never failing spring of water, with other necessary outbuildings, a well of good water with a pump at the kitchen door—and

A Grist and Saw-Mill

in good repair, having about 16 feet head of water.

Also, a Lot of Ground (separated from the aforesaid road) containing about 10 acres, which is woodland, and part meadow; the latter is improved through the same, having about 10 acres of improvement, on which are a stone dwelling house over a never failing spring of water, a large barn in a good state of cultivation, and is under the attention of manufacturers. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

LEVI
11th mo. 13th, 1830.—nov 20—3t*

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 South Second street, next door to the Union Canal, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of very superior DOMESTIC CARPETING, which he would particularly recommend to families and others, a quantity of fine cloth patterns. Those who favour him by a call will be satisfied with the quality and price.

N. B. Weaving of every description executed, and materials for all kinds of Carpeting as above.

NEW PATTERNS OF
CUT GLASS JUST RECEIVED

J. S. H.
nov 20—tf 161 CHESNUT

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION

EVERY day proves the utility of SMEL for curing this fatal disease. Mr. Cuss, who lately came on purpose to the proprietor was cured in a few weeks by him, or relief to 6 0 persons from Boston in within 2 or 3 years. It is a pure vegetable The Syrup is tonic, mild, fragrant and pleasant to out any heating ingredients, some patients find of it. From 3 to 6 large bottles have been cal cures. It seldom fails unless the patient careless, it never fails when attended to. care of Dr. RAFINESQUE, Palmist, Botanical Botany, &c. who practices eradicating cases of the lungs, and follows the success of his relation Dr. Lanthois, of Paris, [illegible] 700 persons in France,] which he has improved. Ample communications to specify any part of the United States for $10. Patient and advice sent for $20, with book. Act to cure the Consumption. The Pills sold by him at No. 42 North Eighth street, wholesale and retail. Also, by Hance Reakirt, Kleit, Harlan, Scattergood, Yarnall, nov. 13—tf

FOR THE
Fashionable Flint Glass

Call at No. 161 CHESNUT St
nov 20—tf J. S. H.

Wholesale Button and Fancy Goods

GEO SPACKMAN, No. 441-2 Chesnut street, one door below Arch street, Philadelphia, and offers for sale, at the very lowest rates, an assortment of steel, gilt, pearl, ivory, horn, and dress's, military ball and eagle, lasting